



The Bombay Chronicle



FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO 202

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1925.

ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passport.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
29th Aug.	MOREA	MALEDONIA	10,811
5th Sept.	RAZMAK	MALEDONIA	10,811
12th "	KAISAR-I-HIND	NARKUNDA	10,227
19th "	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA	10,227
26th "	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA	10,227
3rd Oct.	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA	10,227
10th "	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA	10,227
17th "	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA	10,227
24th "	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA	10,227
31st "	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA	10,227
7th Nov.	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA	10,227
14th "	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA	10,227
21st "	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA	10,227
28th "	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA	10,227
5th Dec.	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA	10,227
12th "	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA	10,227
19th "	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA	10,227
26th "	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA	10,227
3rd Jan.	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA	10,227
10th "	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA	10,227
17th "	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA	10,227
24th "	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA	10,227
31st "	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA	10,227
7th Feb.	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA	10,227
14th "	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA	10,227
21st "	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA	10,227
28th "	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA	10,227
5th Mar.	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA	10,227
12th "	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA	10,227
19th "	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA	10,227
26th "	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA	10,227
3rd Apr.	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA	10,227
10th "	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA	10,227
17th "	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA	10,227
24th "	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA	10,227
31st "	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA	10,227
7th May	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA	10,227
14th "	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA	10,227
21st "	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA	10,227
28th "	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA	10,227
4th Jun.	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA	10,227
11th "	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA	10,227
18th "	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA	10,227
25th "	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA	10,227
2nd Jul.	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA	10,227
9th "	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA	10,227
16th "	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA	10,227
23rd "	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA	10,227
30th "	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA	10,227

* Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* CHINA. 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:-

1st Saloon to London £29, £70, and £80.

1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £22, and £20.

2nd Saloon to London £24, and £22.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles £20, and £18.

The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.

Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the "China" on the 31st March 1926.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
17th Sept.	WARFIELD	6,080
12th Nov.	MERKABA	8,285
29th "	MADURA	8,975
16th Dec.	MARGHA	8,278
14th Jan.	WARFIELD	6,080
4th "	Cargo Steamer	
18th Feb.	DOMALA	8,441
8th Apr.	MARGHA	8,274
29th "	DOMALA	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD	6,080

* Cargo Vessels only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PERSIAN GULF, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at
1st Sep.	SOUDAN	6,636	CATHAY
15th "	SICILIA	6,813	MALLOJA
18th Nov.	SOUDAN	6,636	NARKUNDA
24th "	SICILIA	6,813	CHITRAL
22nd Dec.	DELTA	7,622	MONGOLIA

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at
26th Aug.	BARPETA	6,636	Karachi & P. G. Ports
28th "	VASOYA	6,636	Karachi & P. G. Ports
2nd Sept.	TAKADA	6,636	Karachi & P. G. Ports

The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on Saturdays and Mondays have meantime been suspended but steamers will leave for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays as usual. The "CHAKLA" will sail for Karachi direct on Saturday the 5th September and thereafter every Saturday, via Kathiawar.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer, Comman-der, Tons, Arrival, Departure

Timba Maru	J. Fujisawa	5845	16th Aug.	25th Aug.
Tokushima Maru	K. Fukuda	4975	4th Sep.	18th Sep.
Ceylon Maru	J. Yamada	4905	15th Sep.	29th Sep.
Sado Maru	T. Sonoya	5898	29th "	13th Oct.
Toyooka Maru	S. Enya	7098	16th Oct.	30th "
Tottori Maru	G. Masuda	5973	29th Oct.	12th Nov.

* Passengers Steamers.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steage.
Singapore	300	200	140	100
Hongkong	475	320	215	145
Shanghai	530	355	240	160
Kobe	800	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to:-

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

Telephone No. 25779 Telegrams YUSEN.

JEENA & CO.

(Established 1900.)

Gresham Building, 45, Esplanade Road, Post Box No. 849.

BOMBAY.

Telephone "Justice"

PASSAGES arranged free of charge.

Passengers met on arrival and BAGGAGE cleared shipped or stored as required.

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STORAGE economically arranged, spacious accommodation being available at a time.

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(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed Rs. 60,00,000

Capital Called-up Rs. 20,00,000

Reserve Fund Rs. 21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: MANDVI, BARODA.

BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhol, Petlad, Patas, Sidapur and Amreli.

DIRECTORS: The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman).

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Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Suba, Baroda State.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS: Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS: Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 1/2 per cent. by transfer from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE, General Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1885.

Capital Authorised Rs. 1,00,00,000

Capital Issued Rs. 50,00,000

Capital Subscribed Rs. 50,00,000

Capital Paid up to 31/12/24 Rs. 30,55,586

Reserve Fund Rs. 25,70,000

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London Agents: THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation terms to be arranged against approved securities.

STRAIGHTS LUNDIE BILLS, etc., of our stations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:-

R. J. KHANNA, Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1922).

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Calcutta & Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS: THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000

CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 1,00,00,000

RESERVED FUND Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS: Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 1 1/2 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

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A. G. GRAY, Manager.

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(REGISTERED IN LONDON.)

(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Yen.

Subscribed Capital Rs. 100,000,000

Paid-up Capital Rs. 100,000,000

Reserve Fund Rs. 50,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES: Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Canton, Changchun, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Tokyo, Yokohama.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors

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PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

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P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 288/10, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.

S. B. DONGRE & Co., Shahbadi Nagpur, Chief Agents For C. P. & Berar.

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(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 3.

BRANCHES: Amara, Baghdad, Bahrain, Basrah, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Hilla, Karachi, Madras, Mosul.

Authorized Capital Rs. 2,00,00,000

Paid-up Capital Rs. 41,900,000

Reserved Fund Rs. 300,000

Reserved Liability of Shareholders Rs. 41,000,000

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BOMBAY BRANCH: Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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HALF ANNA PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.
The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No. Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number. Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

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WANTED—MANAGING CLERKS, TYPISTS, AND CLERKS in a Solicitor's firm. Apply to—MESSRS. WIN & CO., Solicitors, 37, P. and O. Bank Building, 20, Esplanade Road.
A R1715

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A 23940

WANTED—MUFUSSIL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle." Apply for revised terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED—A capable and Experienced English PROOF READER, having efficient knowledge of the language on Rs. 100-5-25 per month. Only experienced men need apply with testimonials to THE MANAGER, INDIAN PRESS LTD., Alibabad.
A R1634

WANTED—RESPECTABLE and INFLUENTIAL GENTLEMEN to represent as Life Chief Agents for The East and West Insurance Company, Ltd., for unrepresented districts. For terms etc., apply to THE SECRETARIES, at 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—HARD WORKING CLERKS Gujarati knowing preferred. See C. PURUSHOTTAMAS, Khand Bazar.
A R1717

WANTED—CANDIDATES to learn Cre dit Collection Business. Excellent prospects. MATHUR'S INSTITUTE, Agra.
A R1679

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SHOPS TO LET—Suitable for Motor Accessories Dealers. Rent Rs. 170. Raval buildings, Lamington Road.
O 1570

ONE BLOCK IS TO BE LET to vegeta- rian Hindus. Rent Rs. 225. Raval buildings, Lamington Road, Bombay.
C R1572

TO BE LET—Two large ventilated newly built fireproof GODOWNS, scarcely available and residence quarters large rooms, fully ventilated, reasonable rent near Mistry Building, Reay Road, Mazgaon near Police chawl. Enquire within.
C R1638A

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C R1737

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C R1545

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L R1635

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L R1676**

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K R1708

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G R1714

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G

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A well educated WORKING PARTNER with Rupees two to five thousand in a lucrative manufacturing business. Apply Box No. 958, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
R1704

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M R1647

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R1664

PHOTOGRAPHY.

FOR SALE—ENSIGN FOLDING HAND CAMERA, quarter plate an assignat lens, complete outfit Rs. 100. Sacrifice Rs. 50. Apply TATACHARI, Im- provement Trust, Bombay.
P R1713

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers for publica- tion in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on sub- jects of political, general, engi- neering, scientific or other inter- est. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no res- ponsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped ad- dressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Bombay Chronicle," Medow St. Fort, Bombay.

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F R1347

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BOON to devilised males. Pure Mer- cury Pill Rs. 20 each lasting months. Write VAIIDYA PRABHASANKER R. Ghatkopar, Thana.
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P R1711

A PRIME MINISTER'S APPRECIATION OF A MESMERIST.

THE IMPERIAL PSYCHIC-ACADEMY, Viravanallur (S. India) undertakes to answer with astonishing accuracy any two or more simple questions relating to any subject troubling one's mind and even sent enclosed in a sealed cover. The cover is returned unopened with the answers, charging only Annas 8 per question V. P. P. Money is refunded in case of the least in- correct answers. The Public are invited to give a trial and forearm themselves with a knowledge of what is in store for them. The public Prosecutor, Chamba State writes:—The Prime Minister is very much pleased to get correct answers of the sealed questions and appreciates your ability.
P R1672

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCE- MENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch	per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0	
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0	
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0	
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0	

Mofussil advertisers are request- ed to send remittances in ad- vance and state clearly, whe- ther they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short ad- vertisement column.

MUSLIM HIGH SCHOOL.

PANCHGANI.

RE-OPENS after vacation on 24th Septem- ber. Students and Teachers leave on 3rd and 4th September. Parents intend- ing to send their boys are requested to write to the undersigned. Admission, still open. HOOSAINBOY A. LALLJEE, Esq., M.L.C. Hon. Secretary, Standard Build- ings, Fort, Bombay.
C23930

LOAN NOTIFICATION.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY'S 6 1/2 per cent Water Works and Drainage Extension Loan of Rs. 453 lacs sanctioned by Government of India in their No. 62, dated 30th May, 1923, printed in the preamble of the Bombay Government Res- olution No. 2441, dated 6th June, 1923.

The Government of India having accord- ed their permission to the raising of two instalments of Rs. 6,50,000 each together by the Ahmedabad Municipality in this year, the Municipality proposes to raise the third and fourth instalments of Rs. 6,50,000 each (i. e. Rs. 13,00,000) on 1st October, 1925. Sealed tenders to be addressed to the Chief Officer and to be superscribed, "Tenders for the 6 1/2 per cent loan of Rs. 453 lacs", are invited so as to reach the Chief Officer at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 23rd Septem- ber, 1925. Forms of application for tender and detailed notification can be had on application to the Chief Accountant.

(Sd.) VALLABHBHAI J. PATEL, President. Ahmedabad Municipality. Municipal Office, Dated 23rd August, 1925.
C23929

IRON ORE.

MERCHANTS with a Proprietary inter- est in the production of IRON ORE are invited to communicate with the SUPERINTENDENT METAL & STEEL, P.O. BOX 151, SHAPUR, B. B. Road. No middlemen need apply.

PUBLIC NOTICES

KATNI "CASTLE" BRAND JUBBULPORE "LOTUS" BRAND Portland Cements

ALSO
**KATNI
FIRE BRICKS
FIRE CLAY,
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS**

All available for
**IMMEDIATE DELIVERY EX-
BOMBAY STOCK.**

**THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUS- TRIAL CO., LTD.
THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
AGENTS
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 20418.**

WARNING.

SHARE CERTIFICATES Nos. 1077 to 1086 granted by THE BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES, CO., LTD., BOMBAY and Nos. 13855 to 13954 granted by ALL-INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD., Bombay in the name of Mr. W. G. BHIDE, were kept for safe custody with one Mr. R. V. BHAT, of RANGGOON, whose whereabouts are un- known.

The public are hereby warned not to deal with the aforesaid certificates as dealing with them will be at their own risk.

**MANAGER,
THE BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OP- ERATIVE STORES CO., LTD., BOMBAY.**
For Mr. W. G. Bhide, Myintmu, Burma.
C23941

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913

and
IN THE MATTER OF THE WESTERN INDIA CHEMICAL WORKS, LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation)

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the pur- chase of the Land, Buildings, Plant and Machinery, Furniture and Fittings, Stocks and Goodwill of the above Com- pany, with which is incorporated the Indian Dairy Supply Company.
The property is situated at Nadiad and Anand, and the Machinery consists of plant for the manufacture of butter, milk powder, casein and all the accessory parts. Boilers, engines, milk separators, cold- storage rooms, pasteurisers, cheese plant, sugar machinery consisting of vacuum pans, filter press, pumps, etc., are some of the items.
The goodwill consists of the well-known "I.D.S." brand of butter manufactured by the Nadiad factory.
Offers should be sent in writing to the undersigned, and may be made for the whole or any part of the above property. Further particulars can be had on ap- plication to the undersigned.

**B. K. S. AIYAR
J. L. MEHTA,
Liquidators.**

65, Apollo Street,
Bombay, 13th August, 1925.

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 1766 of 1925.

NOORMAHOMED SALEMAHOMED Plaintiff
vs.
DADY JEHANGIR BILLIMORIA Defendant.

The Defendant abovesigned.
The abovesigned Plaintiff has filed this suit claiming from you the sum of Rs. 12,500 with interest at 9 per cent per annum from the 28th day of October, 1922, till payment and costs and interest on judgment. You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 15th day of September, 1925, at quarter past 11 o'clock standard time in the forenoon to answer the abovesigned Plaintiff and to take notice that in default of your appearance the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.
Dated this 29th day of June, 1925.

**E. J. DAVAR,
For Prothonotary.
Messrs. DALLAS & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.**
23946

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2311 of 1925.
(1) SHANKER SIDDHESHWAR KUNJE, (2) VINAYEK KRI- SHNAJI DONGRE, (3) DIN- KAR KRISHNAJI DONGRE, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhab- itants, residing at Lamington Road, outside the Fort Plaintiffs.

vs.
(1) T. B. DE SOUZA, of Bombay, Christian Inhabitant, (2) RO- BERT COATES, of Bombay, Christian Inhabitant, (3) ANNA BABAJI, of Bombay, Hindu In- habitants, (4) BHIMA LAXMAN BHATKAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, (5) VISHNOO VI- THOO, of Bombay, Hindu Inha- bitant, (6) L. D. VAZ, of Bombay Christian Inhabitant, (7) A. B. DE SILVA, of Bombay, Chris- tian Inhabitant, (8) MOTAS PHILLIPS, of Bombay, Chris- tian Inhabitant, (9) F. FER- NANDEZ, of Bombay, Chris- tian Inhabitant, (10) ALEX DE SOUZA, of Bombay, Christian Inhabitant, (11) SUZAN REGO, of Bombay, Christian Inhab- itant, (12) LAWRENCE PINTO, of Bombay, Christian Inhab- itant, and (13) BARAS DE LIMA, of Bombay, Christian Inhabitant, all residing at Dadar, outside the Fort Defendants.

To, ANNA BABAJI, Defendant No. 3. MOTAS PHILLIPS, Defendant No. 8. SUZAN REGO, Defendant No. 11.

WHEREAS the abovesigned Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court inter alia against you the abovesigned De- fendants for an Order that the Defen- dants do forthwith vacate and give vacant peaceful possession to the Plaintiffs of the tenements mentioned in the plaint herein their respective occupation that the De- fendants Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11 and 13 be respectively ordered to pay to the Plaintiffs for arrears of rent, the amounts due by them respectively as shown in the List B, annexed to the plaint here- in that the Defendants Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12 and 13 may be respectively ordered to pay to the Plaintiffs compensa- tion for use and occupation of the tenements respectively in their occupation the amounts calculated at the rates mentioned in the List B, to the plaint herein from the 1st day of August, 1925, until delivery of the vacant possession of the said premises to the Plaintiffs and for costs of this suit. You are hereby summoned to ap- pear in this Court on the 22nd day of September, 1925, at 11.30 a.m. to answer the abovesigned Plaintiffs at the final dis- posal of the suit and TAKE NOTICE that in default of your appearance on the day beforementioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 25th day of August, 1925.
JUDAH & SOLOMON,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C23937

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913

and
IN THE MATTER OF THE BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL MILLS COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Order made by the Honorable Mr. Justice Mirza, dated the 13th day of August, 1925, confirming the reduction of the capital of the abovesigned Company from Rupees Twenty-five lacs to Rupees Twelve lacs fifty thousand and the minute approved by the Court showing with respect to the Capital of the Company as altered, the several particulars required by the above Act, was registered by the Registrar of Companies, Bombay, on the 21st day of August, 1925. The said minute is in the words and figures following:—

MINUTE

The Capital of the Bombay Industrial Mills Company, Limited, heretofore Rs. 25,00,000, divided into 25,000 shares of Rs. 100 each, instead of the original capital of Rs. 25,00,000 divided into 25,000 shares of Rs. 100 each. At the time of the registra- tion of this minute 19,975 shares of the said Company have been issued and are standing on the Company's share register and are fully paid up and the sum of Rs. 50 has been and is to be deemed paid up on each of the said 19,975 shares. The Company has issued other 25 shares on which Rs. 50 per share was paid making in all the total amount of Rs. 1,250 paid up thereon and which 25 shares have been forfeited by the Company and have not been resumed. The said amount of Rs. 1,250 paid up thereon is to be written off as provided in the said Special Resolution and nothing is to be deemed paid up on any of the said 25 shares. On the remaining 5,000 of the said 25,000 shares nothing has been or is to be deemed paid up.

Dated this 21th day of August, 1925.
**K. C. DIVAN,
For Daphary Ferreira and Divan,
Attorneys for the Bombay Industrial Mills Company, Limited.**

C23932

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
190, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 29th August, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods etc.

On account of the underwriters about 31 bottles Bristow's coconut hair oil.
By order of N. H. Moss Esqr., receiver in suit No. 196 of 1925 Karamsy vs. Gorchandass:-

- One safe, one iron cupboard.
AT 2-30 P. M. (S.T.)
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Water horse in harness.
By order of N. H. Moss Esqr., receiver in suit No. 196 of 1925 Karamsy vs. Gorchandass:-
1 Horse.
1 Carriage.

On SUNDAY, the 30th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Watsons Annex No. 12, Apollo Bunder, valuable furniture, glass, crockery, and plateware, dining table, chairs, side boards, dumb waiters, chested suite, single and double beds, almirahs, cupboards, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, trapezes, nearly new China matting, cabinets, writing tables, phonograph, wall clocks etc., etc.

The property of a gentleman.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE TWO LANDED PROPERTIES AT JUGJIVAN KIKKA STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Mulraj Khan, the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor Mr. Shivas Mulchand (now an Insolvent) and pursuant to the Power of Sale reserved to the mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 1st April, 1922, made between the said Shivas Mulchand of the one part and Mr. Mulraj Khan of the other part Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 30th proximo sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following which adjoin each other in one lot in the first instance and if the said combined lot is not sold as one lot the two properties will be put up separately in two lots:-

(FIRSTLY)-All that piece of pension and tax land with the message tenement and dwelling house standing thereon situated at Jagjivan Kikka Street measuring about 288 square yards and registered by the Collector under Old No. 47, New No. 386, Old Survey No. 12 New Survey No. 1-657 and by the Municipality under G Ward No. 5724 and Street Nos. 148 to 150 and bounded on the North by the property of Mr. Mulraj Khan, on the South by the property of Mr. Shivas Mulchand, on the East by Jagjivan Kikka Street and on the West by the property of Bhanuji Jambhal and on the West by the property of the said Mr. Shivas Mulchand.

(SECONDLY)-All that piece of pension and tax land now redeemed together with message tenement and dwelling houses standing thereon situated on the West side of Jagjivan Kikka Street measuring about 190 square yards assessed by the Municipality under G Ward No. 5720-5724 and Street Nos. 144, 146, 1-23 and registered by the Collector under Old No. 47 and New No. 385 Old Survey No. 11 and New Survey 656 and bounded as follows:-On the East by Jagjivan Kikka Street on the West by the property of the Purchaser and on the South by the property of Hajramal Hariv and which said premises have been in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
119, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21285.

AUCTION SALE OF AN IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT ANDHERI.

On SUNDAY, the 30th August, 1925, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Dabholkar and Jeshtham, Attorneys for Mr. Shankaram Narayan Patel and in exercise of the right reserved to him in the Decree, dated the 27th day of May 1924 in the High Court suit No. 1382 of 1924 Shantaram Narayan vs. Jamsetji Kanjibhai Desai, sell by public auction on the premises the right, title and interest of the said Jamsetji Kanjibhai Desai in the undivided property on account and at the risk of A. A. Gava Sambha Bhagoji Harmand, A. R. Vaidya and J. K. Desai:- All that piece or parcel of land together with buildings thereon situated at Andheri in the Sub-Registration District of Bandra in the Sub-Registration District Thana bearing entry No. Survey No. 9 part of Plot Nos. 1, 2, 3 and No. 4 measuring about 1610 square yards bounded on the East by private road of Mr. Jamsetji Kanjibhai Desai, on the West by the property of Shantaram Narayan Patel, on the North by the Vesava Road and on the South by the property of Mr. Jamsetji Kanjibhai Desai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Dabholkar and Jeshtham, Solicitors, 80 Esplanade Road, or the undersigned.

MEHTA AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.
GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, SITUATE AT THE BAPU KHOTE STREET, (JAMBALI MOHOLLA).
Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction To-day WEDNESDAY, the 26th August, 1925, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises under instructions from Messrs. Rele and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver appointed in High Court Suit No. 613 of 1925, pursuant to the Order in the said suit dated the 11th day of August, 1925, free from all incumbrances the following properties:-

All that piece or parcel of quit and Ground Rent land or ground, together with the message tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bapu Khote Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and eighty-four square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1033, New No. 8232, Old Survey No. 2086 and New Survey No. 752 and Cadastral No. 3228 of Bhuleswar Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under C Ward No. 5984 and Street Nos. 168-172 and bounded as follows:-that is to say, on or towards the East by Bapu Khote Street, on or towards the West by the property of Gora Gandhi, on the North by the property of Nathubai Nagindas, on or towards the South by a Sweepers' passage and beyond that by the property of Mowji Manji.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. RELE & CO., Attorneys for the Receiver at their Office at 43, Churchgate Street, Remy money Mansion, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT THE CAWASJEE PATEL TANK ROAD (NEAR MADHAV BAUG).
Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 28th August, 1925, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises under instructions from Messrs. Rele and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver appointed in High Court Suit No. 613 of 1925 pursuant to the Order in the said suit dated the 11th day of August 1925 free from all incumbrances the following properties:-

All that piece or parcel of Quit Ground Rent land or ground together with the message tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Cawasji Patel Tank Road, outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2219, 2217, New Nos. 9293, 5299, Old Survey Nos. 437-438 and New Survey Nos. 5176-5177 and Cadastral No. 3121 of Bhuleswar Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under G Ward No. 6499, Street Nos. 100 and 104, and containing by admeasurement 182/8/9 square yards or thereabouts as appears from the Collector's Bills and bounded as follows:-that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Purshotamdas Pranjivandas, on or towards the West by the property of Narayan Sahkaram, on or towards the North by the property of the Sweepers' passage and on or towards the South by the property of Cawasji Patel Tank Road.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Rele and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver at their office at 43 Churchgate Street, Remy money Mansion, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Auctioneers.
20, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 23409.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DEALERS IN OLD BUILDING MATERIALS AND BUILDING CONTRACTORS.
AUCTION SALE OF MANGROVE TILED SHED, BOILER, ETC., OF THE VICTORY SAW MILLS.

Under instructions from Turkish Red Crescent Society, Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 29th day of August, 1925, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Victory Saw Mills, situated opposite the Cotton Green Railway station near the Tram Terminus, Tank Bunder, the materials of the aforesaid Mills which were handed over to the said Society by the Central Khilafat Committee of India comprising Mangalore tiled shed, tank partition, planks, compound railing putties, boiler, chimney, etc.

Cash will be required and the materials to be taken delivery of and vacant possession given within 8 days of the sale.

J. S. MODY and Co.,
Auctioneers.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents
No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24927.

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 30th AUGUST 1925 AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) AT SECOND FLOOR OF MARINA MANSION NEAR CHAWPATTI.

Auction sale of specially made to order by solid teak and Black Wood latest type household Drawing, Dining and Bed Room complete Furniture, rich glass silver and plated ware etc.

On Sunday the 30th August 1925 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. Gandhi and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at the above place specially made to order solid teak and black wood highly polished drawing, dining and bed room furniture including Dining Table, Dining Arm chairs, Metal sofa, Dumbwaiters, Drawing room rich satin and velvet and Tapestry lined complete set of sofas and chairs, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, marble top table, Flower Vases, mirror back side board, Cabinets, Jardener stand, dressing and washing tables, book stand, Teapots, umbrella stands, Arm and armless chairs, wall Clocks, rich glass plated and chinaware etc.

Property of a private gentleman and others Catalogues are published and goods on view.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS

WEST-END

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
UNIVERSAL—GIBSON PRODUCTION.

"TAMING THE WEST"

6 Parts—featuring the popular
HOOT GIBSON

The Programme includes the International News wherein every mother is given some hints as to

How to Rear the Baby
You can act according to these hints at your own responsibility!!!

Also a one-reel Comedy.
To-Night: 5-30; 7-8-45 and 10-30 P.M. (S.T.)

WEST-END

CINEMA—New Churney Road.

WELLINGTON

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
An Uproariously Funny Stoll All British Picture.

"HIS GRACE GIVES NOTICE"

(6 Parts)
Picturized from Lady Laura Troubridge's famous Comedy-Drama, featuring the celebrated British Star

HENRY VICTOR

as the footman, who afterwards becomes Duke of St. Bevis.
The Programme includes a 2-Reel Christie Comedy;

"THE BARNSIDE CAVALIER"

featuring
BOBBY VERNON

A refreshing Parody of D'Artagnan of "The Three Musketeers" fame.
To-Night: 5-15; 7-8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

WELLINGTON

CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

THIS WEEK**KRISHNA CINEMA**

DUBASH THEATRE,
NEW CHURNEY ROAD,
will Screen

"DEVADASI"

OR
"BRIDE of GOD"

(Produced by LAXMI PICTURES Co.
Splendid Film
Showing Love, Adventure and War.
Usual Time and Moderate Rates.

Gokhale's Grand Pictures
Art Exhibition

Opened from Cocoanut Day to all class of people.
TIME—4 p.m. to 11 p.m.
TICKET ANNAS 2.

Address:—SADASHIV STREET,
Kandewadi, Girgaum, Bombay.

AUCTION SALES

BYREN & CO.

Auction sale of valuable household made-to-order teak, black and mahogany polished furniture, Singer's hand sewing machine, steel fire proof safes, gramophone, carpets, figure ornaments, etc.

Messrs. BYREN & CO., Auctioneers will on SUNDAY, 30th instant at 10-30 a.m. sell by Public Auction at Satakant Mansion, Hughes Road (opp. Ford Automobile Co., Ltd., Chowpatty) Specially made artistic household furniture by well-known makers such as oval dining table, chairs, fancy drawing room cabinets, full size Chesterfield suit, old open carved peer table and chairs, high polished made-to-order zaidah almirah, dressing chest to match, mirror and panelled almirahs, large needlecase, cupboard, gramophone.

Property on view.
BYREN & CO.

AMUSEMENTS

WARNER BROS.

CLASSICS OF THE SCREEN
JOHN BARRYMORE

"BEAU BRUMMEL"

The Drama of the famed dandy who scorned the friendship of princes and set the fashion for kings.

(10 REELS)
PATHE GAZETTE

PATHE' CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TIME—6 & 10 P.M.

GLOBE CINEMA

Sandhurst Road
5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 To-Day.

Prices—Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 12, As. 8, As. 4 and As. 3 including Tax.

Last Week—4 Reels—
"THE BRIDGE of SIGHTS"

also 7 Reels Roman picture
"SPARTACUS"

Wonderful in historic perfection.
Coming Shortly: Pathe sensational Serial

"LEATHER STOCKING"

Dangers, During!
Don't miss coming early

"PRINCE CHARMING"

Personally selected by Mr. Hague of Pathe India.

SHRI GURU GANESH
SHRI PITHA SEWAK SADHARMA PREMI

RANG BODHECHU NATYA SAMAJ

will stage on
WEDNESDAY, 26th AUGUST 8-30 P.M.

MANAPMAN

at the
ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
Grant Road.

Bhannini, Mr. Shantaram.

IMPERIAL

PRESENTS
TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK

KOHINOOR FILM Coy's.

COMEDY DRAMA
"MY WIFE"

WHEREIN EVERY SCENE WILL MAKE YOU LAUGH.
Daily four shows
at 5, 7, 9 & 11 P.M.

EXTRA SHOWS ON
SAT.; SUNDAY at 3 P.M.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
GRAND DOUBLE PROGRAMME

"INTO THE NET"

Episodes 8—and 9—the house of the 20 missing girls is attacked by a strong Police force.

Also another five reels Drama,
"THE WOLF WOMAN"

featuring
LOUISE GLAUM

The interesting Story of a beautiful vamp and her victims
HALF RATES

To-Night: 5-30, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 P.M. (S.T.)

PRECIOUS

CINEMA—LAKINGTON ROAD.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 25.
Arcturus, Olsen, New York.

DEPARTURES.

August 26.
S S Warora, Hutchings, Colombo.
S S Barpetta, Beedle, Busrah.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

Kaiser-i-Hind due about 28th August.
Agent P and O. S N Co.
Malwa due about 4th September.
Agent P and O. S N Co.
Rampura due about 11th September.
Agent P and O. S N Co.

FROM MIDDLESBROUGH.

Hatiputa due about 14th September.
Agent M M & Co.
Nirvana due about 5th October.
Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Manchester due about 28th August.
Agent K N Co.
Scindia due about 6th September.
Agent G T Co.
Clan Keith due about 11th September.
Agent J F Co.
City of Yokohama, due about 16th September.
Agent K N Co.

FROM HULL.

Kandara due about 6th September.
Agent J F Co.
Basasso due about 10th September.
Agent P F Co.
Othello due about 1st October.
Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Schwarzenfels due about 2nd September.
Agent L Edward Ltd.
Axenfelds due about 11th September.
Agent L Edward Ltd.
Reichenfelds due about 20th September.
Agent L Edward Ltd.
Weissenfelds due about 30th September.
Agent L Edward Ltd.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Benares due about 12th September.
Agent L Edward Ltd.
Taiwan due about 30th September.
Agent G T Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Cracovia due about 18th September.
Agent L T Co.
Pilsna due about 18th October.
Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Aquileia due about 1st September.
Agent M Italiana.
Genoa due about 1st October.
Agent M Italiana.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Ridderkerk due about 9th September.
Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Konderkerk, due about 6th October.
Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Auckland due about 26th August.
Agent F Campbell & Co.
Halerie due about 7th September.
Agent F Campbell & Co.
City of Sparta, due about 15th September.
Agent F F Campbell and Co.

FROM KOBE.

Indus Maru due about 11th September.
Agent O S Kaisha.
Ceylon Maru due about 15th September.
Agent N Y Kaisha.
Tacoma Maru due about 15th September.
Agent O S Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Sicilia due about 6th September.
Agent F and O S N Co.
Jeypore due about 23rd September.
Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DUBAN.

Karagola due about 5th September.
Agent M M Co.
Karapara due about 19th September.
Agent M M Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, August 24.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Arcturus, 3816 Colombo, 30/8 Vol. Bros.
2 Morea 5946 London 29/8 M M & Co.
3 Cl. Mackenzie 4142 N.F. 27/8 J F & Co.
4 Nalgova, Karachi 27-8-25 M M & Co.
5 Tamba Maru, Kobe, N F N Y Kaisha
6 Mundra 4461 N.F. N.F. M M & Co.
7 Japan Karachi N F M M & Co.
8 Egremont 52943, N.Y. 27/8 Vol. Bros.
10 Takada 4273 N.F. N.F. M M & Co.
11 Kakra 3607 Adika 16/9 M M & Co.
12 Pilsna Trieste 19-25 L T & Co.
13 Hoogkerk 3170 K'chi 26/8 E D Sassoon & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Crestafels 3080, K'chi N.F. L. Edwards
3 Banora 1828, Basra 3/9 M M & Co.
3 Barpetta Busrah 26/8 M M & Co.
4 Varsova 1957, Basra 24/8 M M & Co.
5 Cairra, Hull Dunker. 25/8 G T & Co.
10 Tarantia, Liverpool 5/9 G T & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

D & E Cape Orlegel 3136 N.F. N.F. S S K Dalgonia 3571 N.F. M M & Co.
L & M Hatarana 4992 Surdej N F M M & Co.
L & M Mirzapore, Kobe N F P & O & Co.
C & R Chyebena 4022, N.F. N.F. M M & Co.
N Nazareno 37571 Genava 1/9 L Triesteino, N Co.

EXPORT.

S S Morca for London—312 cwt ground nut oil cakes, N V Velamthomed; 41 bundles lamb skins, Cox & King's Shipping Agency Ltd. 37 bales lamb skins, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd. 3 bundles woolley carpets, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd. 60 cwt. condiments, M M Poonjaji & Co. 70 bales cotton woolen rope cutting, M Sonjee; 41 cases pig bristles, Grindlay & Co. Ltd. 1 bundle fox skins, H A Aminoff; 31 bales cotton and woolen carpets, R. Mirally & Sons; 7 bales goat and sheep skins, H R Rehmanbhoy; 3 bundles fox skins, H Azizullahoff; 7 bundles woolen carpets, H Azizullahoff; 9 cwt fish mows, R. Dhanji & Co. 6 bundles lamb skins, H A Aminoff; 1 bundle pole cut skins, H A Aminoff; 13 cases bristles, J A Begbie and Co. Ltd. 9 bundles woolen carpets, H A Aminoff; 14 bundles lamb skins, H A Aminoff; 5 bundles fox and pole cut skins, H A Aminoff; 25 bales hemp, D M Dmangajee; 36 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co. Ltd.

S S Tarentia for Leith—354 cwt bone saws, E Virjee & Co. 100 cwt oil cakes, B Ardeshr & Co.
For Glasgow—100 bales hemp, F F Campbell & Co. Ltd.
S S Egremont for New York—60 cwt. Gum olivum, E Virjee & Co. 40 cwt sandal wood, E Virjee & Co. 1 cwt salted gins, A O Yacobchally, 7 nongs empty cylinders, Cox & King's Shipping Agency Ltd. 12 cases sheep guts, M M & Co.
For Philadelphia—143 bales wool, Sham Ji Mal.

S S Pilsna for Trieste—4000 cwt rape seed, Volkart Bros. 55 bales cotton, A Fhimji & Co. 5 bales cotton Volkart Bros. 168 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
For Salonika—15 bales cotton grey sheeting, Suzuki & Co. Ltd.
For Venice—110 bales cotton K M Nathoo.

S S Nazareno for Genoa—150 tons manganese ore, K M Nathoo; 250 tons old iron scrap, H K M Jainthi & Sons. 110 bales cotton Italindia Cotton Co. Ltd.
For Porto Savona—100 tons manganese ore, K M Nathoo.
S S Hooker for Hamburg—105 cwt gum Arabic, E Virjee & Co. 275 bales cotton, B Karsandas & Co.
For Antwerp—28 cwt old heesian cuttings, Abdulla & Co. 105 cwt solidified vegetable oil, Ralli Bros. 55 bales cotton, oil Weld & Co. 540 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Tamba Maru for Shanghai—28 cwt. sandal wood, P Multi.
For Kobe—1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ltd. 300 bales cotton Oshubirin & Co. Ltd.
For Osaka—450 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ltd.
For Hongkong—14 cwt jardaloo, A A Chinwalla.

S S Soudan for Kobe—35 bales cotton, K M Nathoo; 100 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd. 378 bales cotton N Fitchally & Co.

IMPORTS.

August 25.

S S Lahore from Kobe, Agents M M & Co.:-

From Kobe—50 cases glass ware, 20 cases glass bangles, 15 cases cotton yarn, 40 cases celluloid bangle, 12 cases cotton looms, 50 bales cotton sheeting, 165 bales grey cotton shirting, 50 pieces lumber

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Aug. 25. To-day Reuter reported 15 to 10 points lower in New York futures. At the opening the market was easy. Later the prices improved on short covering. But the market again eased on hedge selling and long liquidation. Liverpool has been reported 2 points down.

The Agricultural Bureau Report shows the condition of crop as on the 15th August 62 per cent compared with 65.4 per cent. Last report and 64.9 per cent. The report indicates a crop of 13,990,000 bales compared with previous report 13,566,000 bales and last year 12,950,000 bales.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 24th inst. as under:— "Agricultural Bureau Report Condition as on 15th August 62 per cent indicating a yield of 13,990,000 bales. Ginned 578,000 bales. Advance after Bureau Report attracted hedge selling and long liquidation."

Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cable dated 24th inst. (6.30 p.m.) from their Liverpool firm:—

"Favour covering shorts and gradually going long as weather recently unfavourable. Note—We advise straddle buying January Liverpool and selling May Liverpool."

Messrs. The Cotton Agents Ltd., have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Grunning and Co.:— "Bureau Report is as it was expected, but ginnings are considered to be bearish."

The report published is in accordance with general expectations except that the ginnings indicate a record figure in comparison with that of a fortnight ago. The effect on the price movement was not so great as was anticipated. Private weather and crop reports from America seem to point to possibilities of a materially larger yield than is indicated by the Official Bureau Report, and given anything like favourable weather conditions for the next few weeks, we think that we may witness a declining tendency in prices.

The feeling locally has so far been of a bullish nature chiefly owing to the smallness of stocks, and although prices are likely to remain relatively steady, they would have to give way, so far as new crops are concerned, on any material decline in Americans.

Owing to a small decline reported in New York futures the Marwadi Bazar opened this morning at Rs. 419 and fluctuating within a narrow range closed at Rs. 418. Commission Houses and Exporters were moderate sellers. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 418 and going up to Rs. 418 3/4 on buying by Japan Exporters closed at Rs. 418 1/2 at 6.30 p.m.

Oomra January opened at Rs. 400 1/2 and closed at the same rate. Commission Houses were moderate sellers, whilst Bazar operators were buyers. Bengal January was quoted at Rs. 359 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was closed yesterday. To-day 600 bales Broach, 700 bales Kadi/Virangaon and 1,000 bales Dholera were tendered.

Total tenders up-to-date being 3,100 bales Broach, 2,100 bales Kadi/Virangaon, 2,500 bales Dholera, 600 bales saw-ginned and 100 bales Punjab/American, in all 8,400 bales.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Aug. 25, 6.30 p.m.
Fully Good Broach April/May	420
Fully Good Broach July/August	457
Fully Good Fungal Dec./Jan.	362
Fine Oomra Dec./Jan.	402

SPOT COTTON.

	Bombay, Aug. 25.
Description, Superfine, Fine, F. Good, Good, M.G. Kadi/Virangaon	465 455 445 435
M.G. Dholera	460 450 440 430
M.G. Punjab-Americans	502 492 482 472
M.G. Broach	485 475 465 455

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

	Bombay, Aug. 25.
Fully Good Broach April/May	418
Fully Good Bengal Dec./Jan.	360
Fine Oomra Dec./Jan.	400

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Aug. 25.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	420
Bengal Fine M.G.	400/5
Bengal F.G.M.G.	385
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	400/5
Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G.	385
Punjab-Americans M.G.	490/70
Nardha-Hingth Fine M.G.	440/60
Nagpur	445/65
Feotal Fine M.G.	442
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	435/40
Dhannagong Fine M.G.	430
Anraoti Fine M.G.	400/25
Khamgaon-Akera Fine M.G.	400/20
Khamgaon Fine M.G.	400
Khandesh Fine M.G.	400
Broach Fine M.G.	465
Broach Fully Good M.G.	450/55
Muthia Fine M.G.	445
Muthia F.G.M.G.	425
Dharwar S.G.	450
Coimpta M.G.	450/55
Westerns M.G.	420/30
Westerns H.G.	440/40
Miraj M.G.	440/35
Cambodia M.G.	450/35

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

	Bombay, August 25.
In full-pressed Bales 2 Days.	This year Last year
Khandesh	294,370 340,721
Central India	147 346,562 301,992
Barsi and Nagar	519 208,122 205,641
Hydrabad-Gaonri	97,218 104,206
Berar	91 568,336 647,250
Central Provinces	256,552 268,766
Total Oomras	757 1,771,480 1,868,226
Dholera	38 312,917 184,997
N.W. Provinces	131,846 123,536
Rajputana	240 82,882 90,202
Sind-Punjab	363,179 310,107
Broach	481,708 307,772
Coimpta & Dharwar	266 218,047 186,574
Western-Northern	222 123,097 92,321
Cocanada	2,313 2,788
Tanvelly and Cambodia	40,133 30,332
Persian	6,785 9,760
American	9,649
Egyptian and African	71,382 76,680
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	3,495 877
Total	1,513 36,20,043 32,83,374

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

	1st Sept. to 20th Aug.
In full-pressed Bales Yesterday This year Last year	
Europe	863 695,375 1,094,910
Japan & China	5,110 2,013,291 1,541,932
Coast Ports	32,558 52,331
Up-country by Rail	32,558 21,222
Abroad in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	4,430 11,820
Total	5,984 27,61,724 2,722,215

COTTON.

	Liverpool, Aug. 24.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	190 Bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 190 Bales.	
Mid-American Spot—Universal Standard 13.17 moderate demand.	
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellariadis 29.15	
New York 11 a.m.	
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	
October	23.34
January	23.12
March	23.38
New York Noon Call—	
October	23.32
January	23.48
March	23.37
New Orleans 10 a.m.—	
October	22.02
January	23.02
March	23.02
New York (12-45)—	
October	23.41
January	23.16
March	23.44
New Orleans 10-15 a.m.—	
October	22.82
January	23.08
March	23.08

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

	Liverpool, Aug. 25.
August	12.06 —.11
September	12.44 —.10
October	12.33 —.10
November	12.22 —.10
December	12.25 —.10
January	12.28 —.09
March	12.33 —.10
May	12.39 —.09
Egyptians—	
October	23.70 —.05
November	22.15 —.05
January	22.60 —.05

CLOSING PRICES.

	Liverpool, Aug. 24.
Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C.	
Liverpool	12.77 unchanged.
August	12.54 —.02
September	12.43 —.02
October	12.33 —.02
November	12.22 —.02
December	12.25 —.02
January	12.28 —.02
February	12.37 —.02
March	12.43 —.02
April	12.43 —.02
May	12.48 —.02
June	12.45 —.02
July	12.45 —.02
August	12.40 —.02
Tone—Steady.	

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

	Liverpool, Aug. 24.
August	25.95 —.45
September	24.20 —.45
October	23.75 —.45
November	22.20 —.42
December	21.80 —.40
January	21.65 —.35
February	21.60 —.35
March	21.45 —.30
April	21.40 —.30
May	21.35 —.30
June	21.30 —.30
July	21.25 —.30

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

	Liverpool, Aug. 24.
Scinde, Good	9.45
Scinde, Fully Good	9.85
Scinde, Fine	10.25
Bengal, Good	9.55
Bengal, Fully Good	9.95
Bengal, Fine	10.35
Oomra, Good	10.40
Oomra, Fully Good	10.50
Oomra, Fine	11.20

Broach, Good	10.85
Broach, Fully Good	11.25
Broach, Fine	11.65

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 24.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 27,000

Day's Exports to Great Britain nil

Day's Exports to Continent 6,000

Futures at New York:—

October 23.23 —.15

January 23.03 —.10

March 23.29 —.12

May 23.61 —.14

Spot Cotton at New York 23.50 —.15

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 22.82 —.13

Futures at New Orleans:—

October 22.66 —.10

January 22.93 —.09

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 21

Demand Bills 4.85 31

Silver—Foreign mined 70 1/2

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

New York, Aug. 24.

Futures at New York:—

October 23.23 —.15

January 23.03 —.10

March 23.29 —.12

May 23.61 —.14

Spot Cotton at New York 23.50 —.15

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 22.82 —.13

Futures at New Orleans:—

October 22.66 —.10

January 22.93 —.09

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 21

Demand Bills 4.85 31

Silver—Foreign mined 70 1/2

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C.

Liverpool, Aug. 24.

October 12.49 —.02

January 12.37 —.02

March 12.43 —.02

May 12.48 —.02

WIRE OF MESSRS. A. NORDEN & CO.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., Cotton Brokers

and Commission Agents Mumbai received

on Tuesday the following cable from

their New York friends Messrs. A. Norden

and Co.:—

"Advance after report attracted hedge

selling."

WHEAT.

London, Aug. 24.

Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. Aug/Sept.

sellers 58

Rozario Santa Fe 62 1/2 lbs. Aug/Sept.

sellers 59 3/4 August paid 59 3/4

Tone—Firmly quiet.

Australian Aug/Sept. value firm 59

Choice White Karachi Aug/Sept. quiet 59

Wheat parcel Choice White Karachi Aug/

Sept., quoted 59 6

Cargo Choice White Karachi August Hull

paid 59 5/8

SEEDS.

London, Aug. 24.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Aug/Sept.

sellers 419 1/2

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Jan/Feb.

value 619

Tone—Dull inactive.

Cottonseed Bombay Aug/Sept. sellers

59 3/4

Castorseed Bombay Aug/Sept. sellers

522 3/8

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per

ton Aug/Sept. buyers 21 3/4

Rapeseed, Toria, per ton Aug/Sept. buy-

ers 22 1/4

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton Aug/

Sept. value 23 1/4

Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore, per ton

Aug/Sept. value 21

Tone of Rapeseed—Steady.

Yellow Cawnpore Aug/Sept. nominal

23 1/8

Linseed Bombay Aug/Sept. seller 522 3/4

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates

as issued by The Bombay Marwadi Chamber

of Commerce:—

Bombay, August 25, 6.30 p.m.

Bazaar. Rail.

Terms. Delivery.

Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.

READY.

Wheat, White Delhi

70-30 56 0 0 8 5 0

Wheat, White Cawn-

pore 70-30 57 0 0 8 5 0

Wheat, Karachi Bangla

58 0 0 8 5 0

Rapeseed, Brown Delhi

11 10 0 12 4 0

Rapeseed, Brown Cawn-

pore 11 8 0 12 2 0

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawn-

pore 12 12 0 13 6 0

Linseed, Brown Bold

12 10 0 13 2 0

Linseed, Brown Thin

12 4 0 12 14 0

Teelseed, White 35-15

78 0 0 15 1 0

Teelseed, Gajar 50-25

66 0 0 14 4 0

Teelseed, Black

64 0 0 12 14 0

Poppyseed, White

13 14 0

Groundnuts

71 0 0 14 6 0

Mustardseed

10 8 0

Barley

6 2 0

Castorseed

61 0 0 12 10 0

Jira

12 0 0

FORWARD.

Rs. a. p.

Wheat, Sept.

8 7 3

Wheat, May

13 4 9

Linseed, Sept.

13 6 3

METALS.

London, Aug. 24.

English best Selected Copper

66 1/2

Standard Copper G.M.B.

63 1/4

Copper Braziers

83

Yellow Metal (Nett per ton)

69 3/4

Hard Spelter

31 3/4

Corrugated Sheets

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Dadabhai Naoroji Centennial Celebration, Allbless Bagh, 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) Jagan ceremony, speeches, music and dinner. Mr. Maneckji K. Patel will preside. Municipal Standing Committee, 1 p.m. Harwood League—B. B. A. F. I. Vs. Y. M. C. A. "B", Cooperage, 9-45 p.m. Mr. Nariman's lecture on "Council Experiences", Pandes's Wadi, Girgaum, 9 p.m.

FRIDAY, August 28.

The s.s. "Kaiser-Hind", with English mails of August 33, due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, August 29.

The s.s. "Morea" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET

	a.m.	p.m.
Aug. 26 (Wed.)	6h. 22m.	6h. 50m.
Aug. 27 (Thu.)	6h. 22m.	6h. 50m.
Aug. 28 (Fri.)	6h. 23m.	6h. 50m.
Aug. 29 (Sat.)	6h. 23m.	6h. 51m.
Aug. 30 (Sun.)	6h. 23m.	6h. 50m.
Aug. 31 (Mon.)	6h. 23m.	6h. 55m.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.—The s.s. Clan Ranald, arrived Suva on the afternoon of the 25th instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Tokushima Maru" left Singapore for Bombay via Colombo on the 24th instant, and is due to arrive here on or about the 4th September.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The National Medical College will be closed to-day (Wednesday) on account of the sad demise of Dr. Sir R. Bhandarkar.

MR. DEVLIN'S LECTURE.—Under the auspices of the Young Men's Hindu Association Mr. C. S. Devlin, will deliver a public lecture in the premises of the Association to-day (Wednesday) at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.).

CITY'S MORTALITY.—The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 24th instant to 6 a.m. of 25th instant: Small-pox, attack 1, death nil; Cholera attacks nil, death nil; Plague attack 1, death 1; Influenza attacks 1, death 1; Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 81; Total Mortality this day last year 97.

BOMBA CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Co-operative Institute Mr. V. L. Mehta, Managing Director of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, will deliver the first lecture of his series on "Co-operative Banking" to students of the Continuation Class for the Diploma in Co-operation to-day (Wednesday) at 6.15 p.m., at the office of the Bank, Sirdar Building, Apollo Street, Fort.

LECTURE ON JAGATGUR.—Under the auspices of the Bharat Bandhu Samaj, Mr. Jagatguru Vithal Gite will deliver a lecture on "Jagatguru" at Mrs. Luxmitra Banker, Boker's Chawl, near Grant Road Tram Terminus to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. Mr. Damodar Savalagam Yande will preside.

TO-DAY'S PARSIS GATHERING.—The 100th anniversary of the birth of Dadabhai Naoroji in Co-operation to-day (Wednesday) at the Allbless Bagh, under the joint auspices of the Mazdayasni Mandal, Khordad Mandal, Young Men's Zoroastrian Association and the Parsi Association, with Mr. Maneckji K. Patel in the Chair. Programmes—Jagan Ceremony at 5 p.m. (S.T.) speeches and music at 6 p.m., and free dinner to poor Parsi children attending different educational institutions at 7 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Tamba Maru", will be closed at the General Post Office at 6.30 p.m. on Thursday, 27th instant.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and La Marquis per s.s. "Takada" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday, the 2nd proximo. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

GENESH UTSAY CELEBRATION

AT BANDRA.

At Rangari's Chawl, Khar Road, Bandra, Wednesday (the 26th) "Hari Kirtan" of Dr. Patwardhan at 9 p.m.

AT KHATTAR LANE.

Under the auspices of the Brahmin Sabha, Mr. M. R. Jayakar will deliver a public lecture to-day (Wednesday) at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.) at Morar Bag, Khattar Lane.

KALADEVI GANESH UTSAVA MANDAL.—Under the auspices of the above Mandal there will be singing of Rastrya Mola from 9 to 11 p.m. to-day (Wednesday) in Murari Gaudas Hall, Cavel Street and to-morrow (Thursday) there will be a performance of Kagle lanterns by Mr. Mulkar of Paise Mand. Glass Factory and Bhajan at 9.30 p.m. All are cordially invited to attend on both the occasions.

BOMBARDMENT OF MEDINA.

BOMBAY MUSLIMS' PROTEST.

The news of the attack on Medina was received in Bombay by the Muslims with great concern. Handbills and posters giving details of the news were broadcast in the Muslim quarters of the city. A procession numbering about a thousand Muslims, with green and black banners paraded the Muslim quarters of the city yesterday (Tuesday), demonstrating their disapproval of the reported action of Sultan Ibn Saud and protesting against the alleged sacrilegious action of the Wahabis. The procession started at about 3 p.m. from Zakeria Masjid and went through the Khoja Mohalla, Khadak to J. J. Hospital and returned to the Jumma Masjid. The demonstrators were singing hymns denouncing the reported action of Ibn Saud and praying for the success of the cause of Islam. The procession included every section of the Muslims of the city including the Arabs, Meghvis, Pathans and Persians. Prominent among the local Muslims were Haji Ibrahim Valadin, Peeran Mia Hasan Mia, Ahmed Siddique Khatri and others. The procession after going through the Muslim quarters returned to Jumma Masjid where prayers were offered for the success of Islam and a resolution condemning Sultan Ibn Saud's action was passed. The demonstrators then dispersed.

WANTED AUTHENTIC INFORMATION.

M. SHAUKAT ALI CAUTION'S PATIENCE

Maulana Shaikat Ali has issued the following statement to the Press:—
"I have seen Reuter's cablegram dispatched from Jerusalem to London and from London cabled to India about the bombardment of Medina. It does not give us full news whether Holy Medina has also been occupied by Ibn Saud, as is likely to be the case. It does not tell us whether these Holy Places were damaged after the occupation or before or during transit when Amir Ali's forces were retreating to safer quarters. The news is itself unconfirmed and not quite clear and reliable. We also know that Amir Abdullah, the son of Sherif Hussein, is in Palestine and, therefore, the news is from tainted sources. We have for certain from responsible Indian representatives who have returned from Holy Hadjaz that no tombs were touched since the arrival of Ibn Saud in Mecca and that he regretted that wild Bedouins had demolished certain pious masonry domes and outer works which they considered were not allowed by Islamic law leaving the graves as they were. On the representation of our Deputation he gave a solemn pledge to the whole Muslim world that Holy Medina would remain immune and receive the respect it deserves as he himself considers the Holy Medina as sacred. In the face of this to accuse him of damaging the sepulchre of the Holy Prophet is not only unfair and unjust, but unthinkable. I beg all Muslims to have patience and to wait for more accurate and definite news. Sherif Hussein's and Amir Ali's agents desire to exaggerate things and create excitement for a proper atmosphere to suit their own mischievous efforts. Unfortunately, there are no means of getting either to Mecca or Medina. We must wait for joint and reasonable action after receiving correct and detailed news. To create unnecessary feuds and quarrels amongst ourselves will only bring discredit on us. I beg all to have patience and fortitude. God will help the true cause. I have sent following cable to Supreme Muslim Council Jerusalem:—'Kindly cable correct impartial news about Holy Medina.' 'They had sided with Sherif Hussein before. Let us hope they will give us correct news."

WAHABIS' REPORTED RETREAT.

Taher El Dabbagh, representative of the Hadjaz Government in India writes:—
"Ibn Saud has acted in contradiction of his pledge which was officially given. For in a cable received from Jeddah we are informed that his army attacked Medina Musawara and that he has bombarded the tomb of the Prophet (Peace be on Him) and the tomb of His uncle, our martyred Lord Hama, and God has dealt him a severe blow through the hands of the Hadjaz army defending the sacred haram of the Prophet and the army has retreated. They have retreated in ignominy after a battle for three days and the enemy has sustained a severe loss. It was compelled to retreat to a place called Haza, 30 miles from Medina. The marvellous bravery and resisting power which was displayed by the garrison at Medina is beyond description. It has taught the army of Ibn Saud a severe lesson. It is similar to the one taught by the garrison at Jeddah. The army avenged itself against those who pour ridicule and bombard sacred tombs."

TO-DAY'S MUSLIM MEETING.

The undermentioned gentlemen have convened a public meeting to be held to-day (Wednesday) at 5 p.m. (B.T.) at the Anjuman Islam Hall, Hornby Road, Fort, for the purpose of organizing financial help to mitigate the sufferings of the Muslim immigrants in Turkey. The Turkish Red Crescent Delegation at present in Bombay will explain the object of their visit to India. Sir Currimbhai Ibrahim Barot will preside. All Muslims and sympathisers are cordially invited to attend. The following are the Conveners of the meeting:—

(1) Mr. Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, (2) Mr. A. M. K. Dehlavi, (3) Sir Fazlulbhai Currimbhai, (4) Mr. Mohamedbhai Hajibhai Lalji, (5) Mr. Justice Kanji, (6) Hakim Mohd. Daini, (7) Mr. Shari Deoji Kanji, (8) Sir Ibrahim Rahmatullah, (9) Mr. H. Dabbagh, (10) Mr. Mohamed Ali Allah Bakh, (11) Mr. Salehulbhai Barodawala, (12) Mr. Mohamedbhai Zainul Ali Reza, (13) Mr. Saleh Ibrahim Alifaz, (14) Maulana Shaikat Ali, (15) Mr. Omer Solani, (1) Mr. Mohamed Safdar and (17) Mr. Shauq Qureshi.

THE PACKED COMMISSION.

SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS ASKED TO RESIGN

MR. TAIRSEE'S PROPOSAL.

Mr. Lakshmidas Rowji Tairsee has sent the following letter to the Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau:—
Bombay, 25th August, 1925.

To,
The Secretary,
The Indian Merchants Chamber,
Sir,
I will be obliged if you will place this on the Agenda of the next weekly meeting, but will suggest that a special meeting be called to consider the subject because of its importance.

"That in view of the composition of the Royal Commission on the Indian Currency system and of the well known opinions of several of its leading members in regard to currency reform in India, there appears no hope of any real permanent and beneficial reform of the Indian Currency System such as would properly safeguard the interest of the India's commerce, industry and agriculture and that therefore this Chamber is of opinion that no beneficial purpose can possibly be served by either the presence of Sir Purshottamas Thakordas on the Commission since he is deemed to be in a minority of one if he sticks firm to the demands of currency reform rightly conceived to be in the national interests of India or by the Chamber representing its views before the Commission when it begins to take evidence, and consequently the Chamber requests Sir Purshottamas Thakordas to tender his resignation from such packed commission whose report is a foregone conclusion and resolves that it should take no notice what ever of the said commission."

Faithfully Yours,
LAKSHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NEW CHAIRMAN.

A meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay was held on Tuesday in their office when, among other items, the following were considered:—

The Government notification appointing Mr. W. H. Neilson, O.B.E., as Chairman was read.

The Board sanctioned payment of a fee to the Consulting Engineers and Agent, London, for professional services up to date in connection with the reports on the New Dock Schemes.

The following is the copy of the letter dated 21st July, 1925, from the Consulting Engineers and Agents, London, to the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust:—

We have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 4301 dated July 2nd and regret to learn that our letter dated May 19th was not quite clear in its meaning.

In the ordinary course of events as stated in our letter of August 29th 1922, we should not have rendered an account for this work as the investigation was and is not complete. The matter however was so long outstanding that after discussion with Mr. Neilson we decided to forward our proposal for a fee of 1,000 guineas to cover our expenses and services up to date. The words "on account" were used in our letter of May 19th as we realised that the investigation is not complete and that other matters must eventually be dealt with.

The Board considered the Chairman's proposal in regard to the application of the Board's revised orders governing acting allowances. The Chairman in the course of his note stated:—

I suggest that the proceedings of the last meeting, the Trustees should pass an order that their Resolution above referred to shall not apply to existing acting arrangements or to any case in which an officer acts continuously in a higher post, i.e., without reverting to his own substantive appointment. The latter proviso covers the case of Mr. McDonnell (Assistant Accountant) who for the last four years has been acting as Deputy Accountant and in the ordinary course of events will continue to act without a break in one of the two appointments of Deputy Accountant for some considerable time owing to leave vacancies which are likely to occur.

In the case of any break in acting arrangements other than as provided above the officer will draw the restricted officiating allowance on the next occasion of acting, as long as the temporary restriction is in force.

The Chairman's proposal was accepted.

"COUNCIL EXPERIENCES."

MR. NARIMAN'S LECTURE.

A lecture will be given by Mr. K. F. Nariman on "Council Experiences" in Pandes's Wadi, Girgaum, to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m.

BOMBAY BERLIN TRADING COMPANY

The Bombay Berlin Trading Co., whose advertisement appears elsewhere announces a novel feature. A written guarantee of six months is given by the Company to the buyers of its cameras. The company stands behind its products and knows what it is supplying. In this particular case the Sole Agents give the guarantee on behalf of the manufacturers. Another striking feature in the announcement is the heavy reductions in prices which are made known. Reductions go up to 30 per cent.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 25.
B. C. KATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 3/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 11/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 5/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/16.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Fros. 760.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Fros. 805.
Bank's buying D D Fros. 790.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 111.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 107.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 160.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 215.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 273.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.85-13/16.
London—Paris Fros. 103.18.
London—Switzerland Fros. 25.04.
London—Brussels Fros. 107.00.
London—Rome Liras 130.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.40.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange market was steady.

London, Aug. 24.
Tele. Transfers steady 1/6 1/8
Bar Gold steady 4.41 1/2
Bar Silver Spot quiet 32 1/4

London, Aug. 24.
Rentes 3 per cent. 45 1/2
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 1/4
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32 5/16
Closing Tote of Silver—Advance of buyers closed quiet
Interest day to day loans 3 1/4
Interest 7 days market loans 3 1/2
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 per cent. since 6th instant.
Bullion—Bars sold £7,000
Sovereigns for Export 10,000
Exchange Prague 16,383

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.
London, Aug. 24.
Stockholm 18.09
Christiania 25.46
Amsterdam 12.65
Switzerland 25.08
The Bombay Mails of 8th inst. were delivered in London on 24th August.

London, Aug. 24.
Exchange on London in Paris 108.24
Exchange on London in Germany 20.40
Exchange on London in Italy 130.32
New York, Aug. 24.
Demand Bills 4.85.31

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Aug. 25.
3 Months 3 3/4 per cent.
6 Months 4 per cent.
Money Call 1 1/4 per cent.
1 Month 1 1/2 per cent.
3 Months 1 1/4 per cent.
6 Months 3 per cent.
Tone of Market is Easy.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Aug. 24.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 3 3/4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 1/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 4 3/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 5 1/4
Rentes 5 per cent. 16 1/2

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Aug. 24.
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1920/90 489 5/8 unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £90 7/8Ex.—3/8.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 3/4 unchanged.
Conversion Loan £78 3/16 —1/16.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £101 5/8 plus 1/8.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £105 1/2 unchanged.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent £55 3/4 unchanged.
Rupree Paper 3 1/2 per cent £51 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 68 3/8 unchanged.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent £59 unchanged.

BULLION.

Bombay, Aug. 25.
Sovereigns Ready 13/6/9.
Sovereigns Forward 13/6/3.
National Bank Bar Gold 21/8/0.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/3/3.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/3/0.
Bar 2nd settlement Rs. 21/3/8.
Bar Silver ready Rs. 72/14/0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 72/14/0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 72/11/0.
London, Aug. 24.
Bar gold ready s. 84.11 1/2.
Silver ready d. 32/4.
Silver forward d. 32-5.

TONE OF SILVER.

Firm. Prices declined more from absence of buyers than pressure to sell. Buyers came in after the price had been fixed. We look upon the decline as temporary.

GOLD.

Bombay Aug. 25.
Ready—21-3-9.
Vaidia Bhadrwa. Opening 21-3. At 6 p.m. 21-3.
Vaidia Asho—Opening 21-3-3. At 6 p.m. 21-3-3.
Vaidia Kartak—Opening 21/3. At 6 p.m. 21/3.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaidia Bhadrwa: Opening As. 1.
Vaidia Asho—Opening As. 1 2 pias.

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC QUOTATIONS.

(From Cotton Telegraphic Information Service)

26 August, 1925.

	October.	Closing rate on previous day.	Opening rate.	Closing rate.	Difference.
NEW YORK	2323	2325	2297	+2	-26
LIVERPOOL	1243	1231	1225	-12	-18

SEWREE, CLOSING RS. 418-8-0

KHNADI, CLOSING RS. 419-8-0

Vaidia Kartak—Opening 0/3/3.
Tone—Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombay Aug. 25.
Ready—72/14.
Vaidia Bhadrwa—Opening 72/14. At 6 p.m. 72/14.
Vaidia Asho—Opening 72/11. At 6 p.m. 72/11.
Vaidia Kartak—Opening 72/9. At 6 p.m. 72/9.
Teji Mandi:—
Bhadrwa—Opening As. 6.
Vaidia Asho—Opening As. 14.
Vaidia Kartak—Opening Rs. 1/6.
Tone—Market steady.

AGAINST GOVT. INTERFERENCE?

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE MEETING.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Bombay Stock Exchange was held on Tuesday, afternoon to consider the report of the sub-committee on the proposals of the Government for the reform of the Stock Exchange. Mr. K. R. P. Shroff presided. At the outset some members objected to the presence of the Press representatives and the chairman after taking the sense of the meeting requested the Press representatives to retire. This step, we understand, was taken in view of the divergence of opinion expressed by some members of the committee in their report. It is presumed, however, that the majority was against the Government interference in any shape with the Stock Exchange.

CRISIS ON HONGKONG EXCHANGE.

A LESSON FOR BOMBAY.

Forwarding a cutting from "South China Morning Post" of 20th July 1925, which contained a report of the proceedings of the Hongkong Legislative Council, Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, President of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, Bombay, has written as follows to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Finance Department:—From its perusal the Government will find that there was in June last a crisis in Hongkong due to the depression of the value of shares. There was no corner or rigging of the market, but the public were unable to take up and pay for the shares for the June Settlement. The public urged an absolute annulment of all contracts for June Settlement by legislation. Nothing of the sort was ever attempted by Bombay Exchange. A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was specially convened for this purpose and was presided over by H. E. the Governor, who during the course of the debate expressed his view that any form of repudiation of contract will result in blackening the name of Hongkong in the face of the community of the world. It was finally decided by the Council to introduce the bill postponing the June Settlement to July Settlement. From the above statement it will be clear to your Government that the procedure adopted by my Association under similar circumstances as an emergency measure during the last crisis was quite justified. The fact that such emergency powers are absolutely necessary for the Stock Exchange to possess is amply demonstrated by this incident.

I may add that my Association did not postpone the whole Settlement as the Hongkong Legislative Council did, but resolved to pay in full all the differences due on account of June Settlement, carrying forward certain limited contracts only to July Settlement and even those too not at the contract rate, as was in Hongkong but at the market rate, paying the differences due to each seller.

SCHOOL LEAVING EXAMINATION BOARD.

The following are the names of the members of the School-Leaving Examination Board:—
Members elected by the Senate:—Principal H. R. Hanley, Principal K. B. Marzban, Principal N. M. Shah, Dr. K. C. Naik, Dr. R. N. Raina, Principal K. R. Kanitkar, Principal A. M. Masani, Rev. Father E. Blatter, Professor V. E. Naik.

Co-opted Members:—Mr. K. S. Vakil, Mr. R. V. Parulekar, Miss M. J. Wadia. According to the Regulations, the Board has the power to elect its chairman and it has elected Principal Marzban.

Applications for a full-timed salaried Secretary will be received by the Officiating Secretary upto 10th September. The appointment will then be made by the Board with the approval of the Senate.

LATE SIR R. K. BHANDARKER

REFERENCE IN CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Tuesday, Mr. Joseph Baptista presiding. The President said when he referred to the death of Sir Ramakrishna Bhandarkar, the previous day he was not aware of the death of Sir Ramakrishna Bhandarkar, who was another great citizen of India. He died full of years and honours and it was not necessary to tell the Corporation that his was a great personality in the galaxy of Orientalists and that he had acquired a worldwide reputation for scholarship and occupied a great place among the savants of Europe. Sir Ramakrishna was one of those who believed that without the East they could not appreciate the West, and without the West they could not understand the East, for which purpose it was necessary to understand the qualities of both. He was not drawn into the turmoil of politics, but he was an earnest and enthusiastic social reformer and in such matters he played a very great part indeed. His name would be handed down to posterity as a great reformer, a greater Orientalist and greatest Sanskrit scholar.

Sir Vasant Rao Dabholkar said owing to the death of Sir Ramakrishna and the Bishop of Damann and the Moslem procession that day in connection with the bombardment of Medina it was the desire of members that they should adjourn without doing any business.

Mr. S. C. Barodwalla seconded. The motion was passed unanimously and the Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

SENSATION IN PUNJAB.

CONVICTED AMERICANS ESCAPE

LAHORE, Aug. 25.
A great sensation has been caused in Murree and Rawalpindi and in other parts of the Punjab over the escape of the two Americans from India who had been recently convicted of the charges of assault in what is known as the Murree Assault Case.—A. P.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

SECOND DIVISION FOOTBALL.

R. A. WIN EASILY.

The match on the Cooperage yesterday evening between the second strings of the Royal Artillery and G.I.P. was a one-sided affair. The Railway managed to keep the score down in the first half, the Artillery scoring only one goal through Accomb. On resumption the runners went away with a rush and Mason scored the second, to be followed by Accomb with another. Waddle netted the fourth goal and French followed up with the fifth and sixth as the result of some quick work. The railwaymen broke away occasionally but they were safely held by Massey and Addison.

R.A. "B"—James, Massey and Addison, Daniels, Dabbagh and Boudi, Accomb, Smith, Mason, French and Waddle.
G.I.P. "B"—Wood, Shammam and Boudi, Gilmour, Gilman, Carter and Thompson, Major, Murray, Jardine, Carey and Chatterton.

Referee: Mr. Q. Ernst.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, August 24.

The following are the closing scores in the County matches that began on Saturday:—

Warwickshire vs. Middlesex:—Warwickshire 408 (Santall 110) Middlesex 63 for three.

Northamptonshire vs. Sussex:—Sussex 161, Northamptonshire 96. Sussex in the second innings 489 (Bowler 101, Holdsworth 110, not out), Northamptonshire 70 for 1.

Notts vs. Gloucestershire:—Gloucestershire 168, Notts 292 (Lilley 59 Parlier 7 for 85). Gloucestershire in the 2nd innings 242 (Sinfield 65, Barratt 4 for 130). Notts 1 for 1.

Glamorgan vs. Leicestershire at Cardiff (began to-day). Glamorgan 154 (Geary 6 for 67). Leicestershire 37 for 3.

There was no play to-day, in Surrey, Yorkshire and Hampshire. Essex matches, owing to rain.—Reuter's Special.

In a county cricket match, Lancashire beat Derbyshire by an innings and 132 runs. Lancashire 278 (Townsend 4 for 37), Derby 67 (Tyldesley 3 for 40) and 79 (Stibbles 5 for 30).

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"Times of India" (Editorial):—Davar's College will have many well wishers in the plea for affiliation with Bombay University. The oldest Institution of its kind in India, the College has for 25 years been training youngmen from all over India to take up responsible posts in Commercial Life."

"Bombay Chronicle":—"Mr. Jaykar... described the latter (Davar's College) as the land mark in the progress of the Country. The tribute high as it is, is fully deserved. It is surprising however, that the University has not yet thought fit to affiliate this College."

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The Bombay Chronicle

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1925.

CRUEL MOCKERY.

If it was the intention of the Viceroy to repeat before the mill-owners the stale contentions previously aired by Sir Basil Blackett and Mr. D. T. Chadwick, he ought to have informed them of his decision by post. As early as March last the mill-owners submitted a memorial to the Government apprising them of the acute crisis that had overtaken the industry and entreating them to suspend the collection of the excise duty. The appeal was answered by a curt acknowledgement. The experience of the intervening period has been so devastating that the mill-owners have decided to cut the wages of workmen as a palliative. The industry, including the agents and workmen, cried itself hoarse and the Bombay Legislative Council has by the token of an adjournment emphasised the gravity of the peril. The readiness of the Viceroy to receive a deputation encouraged the hope that the Government were at last opening their eyes to the reality of the crisis. Lord Reading has, however, dismissed them with ghostly advice which is as inappropriate and harrowing as the rude sneers of Sir Basil Blackett. His Excellency argues that the chief cause of the depression is the high price of the raw material and that in view of American reports the Indian industry should wait for good times with speculative patience. Though Bombay had been hardened to the mockeries of the Government of India, she was hardly prepared for consolation so barren and irrelevant. The deputation asked the Viceroy to suspend the excise duty on cloth in order to give the industry some relief. His Excellency replies that financial considerations are paramount. The Government, it would seem, cannot sacrifice two crores of revenue. As the levy is an illicit exaction, the reply is no better than the refusal of the man who misappropriates and pleads that he is unable to sacrifice his income. Lord Reading says that the exigencies of public finance alone dissuade the Government from suspending the duty. We hope the Government will adhere to the declaration, because in September last Sir Charles Innes, differing obviously from the Viceroy, said that he would consider the repeal of the duty only along with the reduction of the import tariff. The view of Sir Charles Innes contemplated something more than revenue considerations though the Viceroy confines his refusal to the diffi-

culty of replacing two crores. We accept the assurance of the Viceroy. May we ask him why for the collection of two crores the cotton industry is singled out especially when it is near the throes of extinction? Are we to believe that a Government that wipes off crores on Persian account, that spends crores upon crores on the Army, and that does without a twelve-crore loan because of ample receipts, is unable to lend a little succour to a struggling industry? If the substitution of two crores is the problem, why do they not select a prosperous monopoly industry like jute and collect an excise-duty to the relief of cotton factories for a while? It is open to Government to enhance the export duty on raw jute without jeopardising trade in that exclusive staple. If the provision of two crores is the sole object, the Government should transfer the burden according to the capacity of industries to bear it. We are sure that it is not any cataclysmic upset of the budget that deters the Government. Why do they not distribute the obligation over other industries? Curiously enough they confine the two crores to the cotton industry which is in dire straits and which is valued by Indians as their chief industrial investment, their one ewe-lamb.

We agree with Lord Reading that the price of Japanese goods, sweated and bounty-fed, depresses Indian prices. A small margin of under-cutting invariably drags down the whole market and no civilised Government can honourably refuse shelter to indigenous enterprise. The Viceroy diverts the whole pressure of our argument when he calculatingly wonders whether the Tariff Board should not investigate the distress of the industry. It is like telling a drowning man that before any succour, estimates should be adduced at the exact extent of his specific gravity. What can Sir George Rainey, Mr. Ginnwalla and Dr. John Mathai say against the fierce fact that a losing industry is being ruined by the extortion of a heavy duty on mere production? Produce a pound of cloth and the producer is penalised. Where are the ethics or the economics of such ruthless and patent pillage? We are astounded at the coolness with which the Viceroy propounds far fetched issues to support his favourite and ubiquitous assurance that the Government of India are "keeping the closest watch" upon the situation. The suggestions of antipathy are so terrible that Lord Reading should excuse the public if they totally discredit the goodwill of the Government and regard the interposition of the Tariff Board as a measure of delay and diversion. Lawyer as he is, we wonder if it ever fell to the lot of Lord Reading to bolster up a case so unrighteous and untenable in his life. If his Government are fettered by higher authorities to the ruin of the Indian industry and its seizure by alien syndicates at collapsing prices, he would do well to confess his limitations and consign the mills to the fate that threatens them. To talk of the Tariff Board at this juncture is to deny timely relief, for by the time the medicine comes from Iraq the man bitten by the snake may die.

What are the mill-owners and the public going to do against this savage betrayal of India's one home-industry? The disappointment of the deputation is reflected in the wild and incongruous suggestion of Mr. N. N. Wadia that he would appeal to Lancashire and British labour. He proposes to go to England with the fiery cross! Let us assume that the British Government are deaf or that Lord Reading's Government are dumb. The spectacle of a capitalist whose first expedient has been the impoverishment of Indian labour is not likely to stimulate compassionate enthusiasm. If Mr. Wadia wants further enlightenment on the sympathies of Labour we would advise him to consult Hansard and refresh his mind of the cold fury with which Labour M. P.'s like Mr. Tom Shaw denounced, on 27th June 1923, the prospect of reducing our excise duty. As for enlisting the sympathy of the cotton-magnates of Manchester, Mr. Wadia might as well approach a lion's den to preach vegetarianism. Mr. Wadia has turned his evangel in the wrong direction. If he and his class are not timid and shuffling, it is open to them to promote remedial action in India. Now that the Viceroy has banged the door in their face, they should consider the ways of harassing Indian sympathy into the preferential purchase of Indian goods. We are strongly of opinion that a movement with driving force is possible if they can display courage and faith in their countrymen. Voluntary protection appears to be the only salvation. It is undoubtedly feasible, but if through their faint-heartedness it fails the result would be no more fatal than the present supineness. There is fatality in the present stagnation. Practical sympathy from the Government has been denied and if the millowners fail to take the less

dangerous course and associate themselves with the patriotism of their countrymen, they will have thoroughly deserved the doom sealed against them by alien interests.

POLITICAL PURISTS.

After a two-days' jamboree, the members of the Legislative Assembly have settled down to business. With Sir Frederick Whyte and Mr. Patel at the centre, they threw bouquets in all directions and the scenes of fraternisation led to an orgy of mutual panegyrics. Sir Frederick Whyte offered to bequeath his garments to his successor, but Mr. Patel's predilection in favour of hand-spun silk was met by a gift from Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. The wig is a cumbersome complication for India, and we hope the analogy of the Speaker at Westminster will not be so severely worked as to press down upon the brow of the victor a crown of torrid wool. We would prefer a comely head-wear of Indian pattern to complete the accoutrements of the chair. Mr. Patel or any other Indian is no more engaging under a wig than he would be with Sir Frederick Whyte's top-hat at evening parties. These are details but as they are interesting details, Mr. Patel should set a standard of attire and deportment suitable to the Indian atmosphere.

We have no doubt that Mr. Patel will acquit himself with credit and falsify the treacherous forebodings of some of the Independents who canvassed against him with more rancour than officials themselves. All that belongs to the mystery of the ballot-box. We would, however, ask him not to be in a hurry with the creation of conventions. Why should he, for example, have ostentatiously resigned from the Swaraj Party? The Swaraj Party have in response accepted his resignation. It was incumbent upon him to resign his function as deputy-leader of the Swaraj party in the House, but there was no need for any ceremonial ablutions to signalise his separation from the Swaraj party. In the House of Commons, the Speaker does not abjure his party. If he is a Liberal, he remains a Liberal according to the token of his election. He maintains order in the House and his impartiality is quite compatible with his political professions. In India we are prone to regard all stipendiary functions as jobs, but the office of the president is an elective commission enlivened by grants from time to time. Mr. Patel possibly wanted to reassure captious critics of his utter impartiality, and has advertised it by forswearing all his antecedent connections. He should have voluntarily put certain restraints upon himself like the Speaker of the House of Commons who does not forsake his creed, whether political or religious, in order to demonstrate the impartiality of his outlook.

In the creation of conventions we should have special regard for the peculiar conditions of the country and we believe that the President who is primarily a representative of Bombay need not outside the House reduce himself to a colourless phantom. In the House he should observe the obligations of impartiality, but we do not think it should necessarily conflict with his remaining a Swarajist. The enthusiast of "Othello" painting himself black, is not an eligible model when the practice of the House of Commons permits of political attachment. Rules for the Conduct of Officials should not be allowed wholly to bind the freedom of the elected president, for he has to remain an elected member before he is president and he is not a bureaucrat awaiting a pension. Mr. Patel will do well to feel his way slowly in the matter of personal conventions. When the Swaraj Party decided to permit members to stand for elective offices, we presume they counted on the fact that the acceptance of an elective office need not completely obliterate a person's identity. We feel that consistent with his description as a Swarajist, Mr. Patel can fulfil the responsibilities of his office and his ostentatious withdrawal from the Party was unnecessary and ill-advised.

THE CENTRAL BANK.

Thanks to machinations of interested parties and the credulity of a sensitive public, the Central Bank of India is able occasionally to prove its strength against the run of depositors. One day it is pearls, another day it is bullion, a third day it is shares, and a run occurs which in twelve hours subsides in serene fashion. Yesterday the rumour was that the Central Bank had become hopelessly imbedded in sugar, and excited depositors rushed in to rescue their savings. The event came as a surprise, but, thanks to the efficient management and the liquid position of the Bank, the scramble of depositors was met as a sporting diversion. Last year, a little scandal operated by wire occa-

sioned a rush on the Calcutta Branch but the local manager paid out Rs. 40 lakhs without so much as turning a hair. The stupid panic yesterday did not disturb Mr. Pochkhanavala who, on realising the nature of the scare, immediately ordered the whole staff to roll up their sleeves and weigh out the money. Indeed he was ready to discount fixed deposits to reassure the clients, and he arranged that the office should work over night if the enquiry demanded such action. Fortunately for the public, the farseeing policy of the Bank enables it to meet crisis after crisis. Some of the depositors derived the satisfaction of the old Scotch lady who rushed to the Glasgow Bank, withdrew her savings, counted up the money and put it back perfectly confident that her fortune at least was safe to the last farthing. It is a pity, however, that the public should, so soon after the latest statement of accounts of the Bank, be stampeded by malicious rumour. The Central Bank faced the rush without the ghost of a strain on its resources, and the assurance we publish from the Managing Director should quell the tide of mischief.

Notes of the Day.

Lord Reading and S. Africa.

The telegram from Mr. Amod Bayat, President of the Natal Indian Congress, will be read by every Indian with shame and indignation—shame that any Government calling itself civilised should identify itself with legislation of the kind described by Mr. Bayat and indignation that our fellow-countrymen should be subjected to such unheard-of and intolerable indignities. The Bill is immoral in its conception, and indefensible on any consideration of justice and equity. As Mr. Bayat points out, it will lead to compulsory segregation and deliberate deprivation of Indians' property. In fact, apart from its being a shameful repudiation of the Gandhi-Smit agreement of 1914, it is the deadliest of all weapons so far employed virtually to hound Indians out of South Africa. What is to be India's reply to it? Mr. Bayat relies upon Indian leaders creating strong and influential public opinion so that the Government of India may be roused into determined action to protect Indian nationals in South Africa. But are the Government of India, presided over by Lord Reading, capable of being roused to such action? The summary manner in which he disposed of the South African menace in his speech to the Assembly is a measure of the Viceroy's solicitude for the rights and interests of Indians abroad. All that he said was that his Government were watching the situation closely and were still in communication with the Government of South Africa. While Lord Reading's Government are watching the situation and communicating with the South African Government, the prospect for Indians is getting gloomier and General Hertzog's Government is determined proceeding with its work of making the country too hot for them. If Lord Reading had been endowed with an authentic spark of statesmanship he would have long ago realised that his silence was being fully exploited by the Whites and their Government in South Africa to jeopardise the position of Indians and that what the situation required was an uncompromising demand for the protection of the legitimate vested interests of Indians and an equally uncompromising declaration of readiness to take effective action to vindicate the honour of India.

A Matter of Self-respect.

The Corporation at its meeting on Monday took the right view of the matter when it refused to accept the suggestion of the Commissioner to exempt New Zealand from the operation of its resolution about the boycott of British and Dominion goods without fully satisfying itself that Indians in that Colony enjoyed unrestricted rights of citizenship. The discussion revealed that though Indians are treated on terms of equality with Europeans, as between them and other members of the British Empire there is a difference in treatment. This is hardly a position which any Indian can regard as consistent with his self-respect. Sir Dinshaw Petit put the issue clearly when he said that "Indians were citizens of the same Empire, as they were always told, and not citizens of France or Germany, and they must get the same treatment as the residents of other Dominions and Colonies." The original resolution of the Corporation was an expression of the nation's resolve to be self-respecting and in accepting Mr. Nariman's amendment the Corporation has given proof of its determination not to do anything that will compromise the country's honour.

BOMBAY COUNCIL

CONTRETEMPS

BUREAUCRATS AS WRECKERS.

(BY DADUBHAI P. DESAI, M.L.C.)

The recent crisis in the Bombay Legislative Council has, among other things, revealed the fact that a Government, supposed to have been based on democratic principles, but in actual practice carried on with the support of communal parties by a powerful bureaucracy acting in close alliance with them, is apt to degenerate into something worse than autocracy itself. The reason is that it gives, under a democratic garb, the freest possible license to a bureaucratic Government ever intent on strengthening its hold, and that it gives the community or communities working in alliance with it, a blank cheque to serve their own interests, provided they do not conflict with those of their powerful allies who actually hold the reins of power. Our Presidency is passing through just this form of Government. It has to satisfy the aspirations of three masters—I mean the triple alliance of the bureaucracy, the Sind Muslims and the Maharattas.

Swaraj Party's Action.

The National Party in the Bombay Council, as a protest against the exploitation by the Government benches of the two powerful communal forces mentioned above, has taken the preliminary step of divesting this combine of a democratic garb, by withdrawing from all participation in the deliberations of the Council before taking any further step of a more effective nature. To end or mend such a formidable monopoly based on communal or selfish interests, the only line of policy, open to the Swaraj Party much inferior in number and formed on national and not on communal principles, was the one declared in its manifesto. As I find in some quarters, a disposition to question the utility and the advisability of such an action at this juncture, I take this opportunity of explaining further the root causes that have virtually influenced the party to arrive at their decision.

Ministers or Instruments of Bureaucracy?

Soon after its entry into the Council, the National Party found to its horror that the leaders of two parties referred to above, had handed themselves over, bound hand and foot, into the arms of a very diplomatic and powerful section of the house viz. the Government bloc; and by various stories this bloc created a sort of prejudice, in the innocent minds of these parties, against the Swaraj Party. The Swaraj Party, therefore, took up the best possible course of removing from the minds of their countrymen, all prejudices so assiduously fostered by that bloc; that the Swarajists were a destructive plague, that they had come to wreck the Council, and if the other parties did not combine and make common cause against that gang of wreckers, all the communal aspirations which they had come to represent, would remain unfulfilled, and so it would be a sin to enter the Swarajist lobby. The Swaraj Party, therefore, had to go to "great lengths," provided the action was not inconsistent with their principles, and in my humble view this attempt at conciliation instead of being taken as a mistake, should be considered as a sincere attempt to remove any prejudices lurking in the minds of their own brothers. These attempts did not meet with the success as the leaders of these two sections had accepted the ministerial jobs, not on their own terms, but on the terms of the Government. Naturally therefore these Ministers, in their own interests, tried every nerve to influence their own supporters to go to Government lobby on all questions of vital importance. The rejection of Horniman resolution, and other important matters could be safely traced to ministerial activities, as in all such cases when the honour and prestige of the bureaucracy were at stake, the ministers were expected, if they wanted to be on the Government Bench, to influence their adherents to vote with the Government bloc, and these supporters, rather than endanger the position of a man of their party on the Government bench did him a good turn by accepting his advice, and sacrificing a public advantage or honour as in the case of Mr. Horniman. The Ministers and their supporters failed to perceive any force in the fact, that of the two honours, that of national honour should be on a far higher pedestal, than that of either communal or ministerial honour. Had the Ministers, while accepting the office enforced certain conditions which would have at least left them a free hand in matters of such importance, there would have been few unedifying spectacles in the Council. Even a threat of resignation on their part, though there have been cases calling for such a step was never resorted to, thus exhibiting an unpardonable weakness of sticking to their office under all conditions. I have tried to explain rather at length, just to show that any further attempts at conciliation under such conditions, would, in the light of previous experiences, meet with no success, and any further participation in the affairs of the Council so long as these conditions continue, would unecessarily compromise the National Party, and would supply busy bodies in the Council with further opportunities to strengthen the already strong combination, by always pointing at it, as a fit target to fire at.

Hope of Victory.

Whatever may have been the intentions of the framers of the Joint Report, and whatever may have been the opinions of the public regarding their bona-fides and the adequacy of the reforms outlined in that Report, one thing emerges clear as day light; they never dreamt that their apple cart would be overturned and wrecked that their proposals would be worked in this Presidency in a spirit contrary

(Continued on page 8).

INIQUITOUS AND
DISASTROUS.

ASIATIC BILL.

PROTEST FROM S. AFRICA

LONDON, Aug. 24.

Amud Bayat, President, Natal Indian Congress, has sent the following cable to a number of public bodies, politicians and legislators in India:—"The Asiatic Bill in the Union Parliament is far-reaching, iniquitous and disastrous to Indian interests and a deliberate violation of the Gandhi-Smuts understanding to recognise vested interests. The Bill provides for allocating residential and trading areas only within which the Indians may buy and lease property. In rural districts, Indians are confined to thirty miles from the coastline where areas may be defined. The result will be that thousands of Indian business must cease on the expiry of the present leases. It is compulsory segregation and deliberate deprivation of Indians' property. The ultimate aim is, apparently, repatriation with confiscation. The rights of bona-fide Indians to enter the Union is seriously jeopardised. Many provisions of the Bill will enable Indians being declared prohibited immigrants. Domicile rights will be practically forfeited. The mere absence of three years causes forfeiture. Wives and children of domiciled Indians cannot enter the Union after five years from August 1925. Thousands of ex-indentured Indians are now for 30 years here, and their descendants may be declared prohibited immigrants and cannot claim domicile. The South-African-born Indian, domiciled in one province must return to the province of his birth and there also into segregated areas. Indians born here could also be declared prohibited immigrants unsuitable to the requirements of the Union. Such prohibited Indians will lose all property and vested rights in the Union and driven away. Protest mass meeting of Natal Indians has been called for the 31st instant in Durban. We rely upon you for creating strong and influential public opinion so that the Indian Government may be roused into determined action to protect us. The affront to the Indian nation must be met with dignified protests from India. The insult is gratuitous, and we resent the same in the most strenuous and emphatic manner. We implore you to press the Indian Government to make immediate public expression of its attitude, as guineapigs may be misused stood by all concerned. (Signed) Amud Bayat, President Natal Indian Congress.—Reuter.

IN TEN DAYS' TIME.

OFFENSIVE AGAINST RIFFS.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Paris.—A message from Madrid says that General Primo De Rivera has announced that the offensive against Riffs will begin in ten days.—Reuter.

"OPPORTUNE" ARRIVAL OF WARSHIP

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Madrid.—An official communique claims that the enemy's fire in Albuernas has been silenced by the opportune arrival of the warship "Alfonso" and admits that owing to the "usual means of communication with the mainland being interrupted through attack" it is impossible to gauge the damage sustained by the enemy in the recent bombardment.—Reuter.

FIGHTING IN SYRIA.

LONDON, August 24.

Paris.—The Ministry of War announces that calm continues in the Jebel Druse region. Suedia, mentioned in the cable of 10th instant, is still surrounded and aeroplane are being regularly sent there.

LONDON, August 25.

Paris.—A message from Beirut says that aeroplanes are co-operating in operations against the rebels in Jebel Druse and are carrying out numerous bombardments. One machine was brought down by gun-fire, the pilot, however, managed to regain the French lines.

The Beirut correspondent of "Le Temps" draws attention to the unrest in other parts of Syria, and declares that agitation in the South of Alexandretta a fortnight ago was so violent as to necessitate the despatch of troops. The correspondent adds that while the incidents are sporadic, they evidence a disquieting state of mind.—Reuter.

EX-CHANCELLOR WIRTH RESIGNS.

LONDON, August 24.

Berlin.—Political circles are stirred over ex-Chancellor Wirth's resignation of his membership of the Centre Party owing, principally, to his disapproval of the Party's action in supporting the Tariff Bill. Dr. Wirth will remain at the head of the small Party of Independent Centrists.—Reuter's Special.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

LONDON, August 24.

Cairo.—The area under cotton is officially estimated at 1924 thousand feddans, compared with 1,787 thousand feddans, during the last season. The area under sakelardies is 1,128 thousand and 872 thousand feddans, respectively, during the corresponding periods.—Reuter's Special.

ANGLO-FRENCH DEBTS

BRITISH SACRIFICES.

SETTLEMENT NOT IMMINENT.

LONDON, August 24.

M. Caillaux's jovial demeanour and his promise of a "Gentleman's offer," have in no way, deceived the tax-payer into the anticipation of an early reduction in the income-tax. London newspapers are eloquent over British sacrifices, and point out that the original Allied debts to Britain potentially producing a hundred millions in interest every year were voluntarily whittled down to produce 26 million of which France is asked to pay twenty million. French newspapers hint that M. Caillaux is not prepared to pay over ten million, which London papers state Mr. Churchill is not likely to accept since even 15 million represents only two and half per cent interest whereas Allied payments to America have, up to this time, been funded on the basis of three and a half per cent. Moreover hypochondriac part of the Daves receipts at payment of the debt to Britain which M. Caillaux is believed to favour is not satisfactory to Britain because the Daves scheme terminates in 37 years, while British payments to America will last for 62. At any rate a settlement is not regarded as imminent, as any agreement must be on all fours with the Franco-American settlement to be negotiated, later, in the year.—Reuter.

BRITISH & FRENCH VIEWPOINTS

LONDON, August 24.

M. Caillaux and Mr. Churchill met at the Treasury at noon, to-day, to discuss the payment of France's debt to Britain amounting to 623 millions sterling. The contrast between the British and French viewpoints is illustrated in the press comments of respective newspapers to-day. British newspapers emphasise that Britain expects to receive payments equal to those paid to America.

FRENCH PRESS COMMENTS.

Paris.—The "Echo de Paris" says the agreement is impossible unless it is admitted that France is unable to assume a burden beyond her strength. The "Gazette" says statistics prove that the French are indirectly more heavily taxed than the British. Moreover, the British must not consider the question purely from the fiscal viewpoint. The "Ere Nouvelle" says the success of M. Caillaux's mission depends on whether he meets a gentleman or shop-keeper.

Referring to the situation in India and China "Ere Nouvelle" says "This is not a time to discuss bills, but to close up the ranks and face the threatening world-conflagration."

The "Matin" denies that M. Caillaux is disposed to offer 15 million sterling a year, and declares that the last offer of French experts was a maximum of ten millions, and negotiations were adjourned because this was declined.—Reuter.

TWO FINANCE MINISTERS.

"CORDIAL" CONVERSATIONS.

LONDON, August 24.

No official statement has been issued at the close of to-day's meeting between Mr. Churchill and M. Caillaux. The latter, in an interview with Reuter, said that there would probably be further meetings to-morrow though nothing definite had been fixed. Respecting the course of conversations M. Caillaux was not communicative, but merely stated that they were extremely cordial.—Reuter.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

While M. Caillaux was busy to-day in the French Embassy, Mr. Churchill was similarly engaged with his experts at the Treasury in studying the French viewpoint. Owing to the last minute change in his plans, M. Caillaux went to the Treasury this noon to see Mr. Churchill.

The earlier message says—M. Caillaux spent this morning in the French Embassy with his experts. M. Caillaux later, visited financiers in the city. He is meeting Mr. Churchill at the Treasury, late this afternoon.—Reuter.

AMERICAN FLEET LEAVES NEW ZEALAND.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

Wellington.—The American fleet, the largest ever seen in the southern hemisphere, left New Zealand to-day. The flagship "Seattle" led the imposing procession from the harbour at ten in the morning. Four seaplanes soared overhead. The weather was showery and visibility was bad, but thousands lined the hills on the foreshore and packed the wharves. The city had a very friendly farewell to the fleet. Messages were exchanged between Admiral Countz and both Governor-General and Prime Minister.—Reuter's Special.

FAREWELL MESSAGE

LONDON, August 24.

Wellington.—Admiral Countz gave the following farewell message to the people of New Zealand:—"We view our parting with a feeling of sadness. In the short space of two weeks, various detachments of our fleet have grown to love your people and your country. Our 22,000 men will go home able to speak intelligently of New Zealand. You may be sure that they will go as 22,000 well-wishers and boosters of your wonderful country."—Reuter's Special.

CURRENCY COMMISSION
UNACCEPTABLE.

ASSEMBLY'S EMPHATIC VERDICT.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION
CARRIED BY 64 TO 45 VOTES.

The Legislative Assembly yesterday, recorded country's verdict of inacceptability of the Currency Commission appointed by Government, by passing by 64 to 45 votes, Mr. M. A. Jinnah's motion of Adjournment of the House.

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

In the Assembly to-day Mr. Jinnah moved the adjournment of the House to discuss the personnel of the Currency Commission. The motion was held by the President to be in order and the Assembly granted leave.

The motion will be discussed in the afternoon.—A. P.

The Legislative Assembly carried Mr. Jinnah's adjournment motion by 64 votes to 45.—A. P.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel took the Chair at eleven when the Assembly met for the first business sitting of the Session. The agenda was heavy though of a formal nature. Fifteen new official Bills were put down for introduction and included two based on the Rankin Committee's report and two based on the Reforms Enquiry Committee's Report. The Coal Grading Bill was also on the paper for introduction as well as for reference to a Select Committee. This Bill is based on the Noyce Committee's report.

Mr. Krishnaswamy Iyer was sworn in. An hour was devoted to interpellations. Replying to Mr. B. Das, the Home Member said that the personnel of the Public Service Commission had not yet been selected. The intention at present was that the functions performed by the Staff Selection Board be taken over by the Commission.

Replying to the same member the Finance Member said that the personnel of the Currency Commission had already been announced. Mr. Das, therefore, asked that though the Viceroy assured them in Delhi that Indian opinion would be adequately represented on the Commission, was Government aware that with the exception of Sir Purshotamdas no Indian member was acceptable to Indian opinion and that the Assembly was not well represented on it.

Sir Basil Blackett:—I am sure the Assembly is extremely well represented by the inclusion of Sir Purshotamdas (laughter).

The Home Member, replying to Mr. Das, said that Government proposed to move both the House to give effect to the recommendations made by the Muddiman Report regarding the grant of franchise to females.

Questioned by Mr. Ramachandra Rao about the paper read before the East India Association by Sir Armine Dew, Sir Donyas Bray said:—

"Government has studied the paper. If the honourable member refers to the six maxims with which Sir Armine Dew concludes his paper, I would say that they already form part of the policy of the Government. On the main proposal that whole of North West Frontier from the sea to Gilgit should be put under one administration, Government does not propose to take action."

Replying to Mr. Gayaprasad Singh, Sir Alexander Muddiman said that the expenditure incurred in connection with His Excellency the Viceroy's visit to England was Rs. 64,000.

Replying to Mr. Rangachariar and Mr. G. P. Singh, Sir Alexander Muddiman said that the Bill to give effect to the Bar Committee's proposal requiring legislation would be introduced during this session.

Mr. D. P. Sinha reminded the Home Member that a similar promise was made last session, but was not kept. He also pointed out that the rules made by the Purna High Court did not give effect to the spirit of the Bar Committee's proposal.

The Home Member said he would examine them.

Sir B. N. Mitra, in reply to Mr. B. Das, said that the Government had not yet come to a final decision on the question of the rupee tender system for the purchase of stores. A volley of questions was hurled at the Industries Member by Sir Purshotamdas, Mr. Ramachandra Rao and Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar questioning the delay and the manner the Government wheel was moving.

Sir B. N. Mitra held that progress had been made since the last Delhi session, but he could not say how the decision would be arrived at. After the Government of India had come to a decision the matter would go to the India Office.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

After question time, the President announced that Mr. Jinnah had given notice of an adjournment motion to discuss the personnel of the Currency Commission's Report.

The President said that he was inclined to hold the motion in order unless Government raised an objection.

Sir Alexander Muddiman submitted that as the second reading of Sir Purshotamdas' Bill on Currency was put down for to-morrow, discussion to-day was barred.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas informed

the House that as he had told the Finance Member he did not propose to proceed with his Bill.

The Finance Member said there was some misunderstanding as he was not aware of Sir Purshotamdas' intention.

Sir Purshotamdas admitted he had not given official notice but said he gave it now.

The Home Member thereupon withdrew his objection and as Sir Sivaswamy objected to the motion the House divided and forty-three members rose to support the motion.

The President accepted the motion and it will be discussed this afternoon.

Sir Charles Innes introduced the Insurance Companies' Bill which has already been published.

THE SALT BILL.

Sir Basil Blackett next introduced the Salt Bill, the object of which is to centralize the administration of salt by placing it under the Central Board of Revenue.

Sir Alexander Muddiman moved a bill to amend Section 60 of the Civil Procedure Code to exclude co-operative credit societies from the operation of the Act passed on 1923 which raised from 40 to 80 rupees and from 20 to 40 rupees exemption in cases of salaries of public servants from attachment.

The Home Member next introduced the Naturalisation Bill. This Bill was introduced in the Assembly on the 2nd July and was reported by the Select Committee on the same day but was not proceeded with. It is now reintroduced.

Sir Alexander Muddiman introduced a Bill relating to the Age of Consent, proposing, as recommended by the Select Committee, to raise the Age of Consent from 13 and 14 years.

BILLS ON CIVIL JUSTICE COMMITTEE.

TEE'S REPORT.

Two Bills were introduced to give effect to the Civil Justice Committee's Report. One introduced by Sir Alexander Muddiman amends the Religious Endowment Act. The other, introduced by Mr. Tonkinson, amends Sections 102 and 103 of the Code of Civil Procedure. The question of raising the status of the Sind Judicial Commissioner's Court to that of the Chief Court is under consideration. The Bill also proposes two other changes proposed by the Rankin Committee:—Firstly, to enable the Insolvency Court instead of proceeding itself to try a case to make a complaint to the nearest First Class Magistrate having jurisdiction and secondly to amend both the Provincial and Presidency Acts and to bring them into line with the English Bankruptcy Law under which an order for sequestration may be obtained from the Court without consulting the bankrupt on the subject and asking him to show cause why charges should not be framed against him.

An amendment to the Religious Endowment Bill proposes that instead of a District Court alone hearing an application under the Bill the local Government should be allowed to empower any other court to hear the application. The only exception is that it is proposed to retain the District Court as the authority for filling the vacancies in the Committee which have not been filled by the election within three months after the vacancy has occurred.

MUDDIMAN REPORT.

Sir Alexander Muddiman introduced two Bills giving effect to the unanimous recommendations of the Muddiman Committee. The Bills are the Corrupt Practices Bill and the Bill to Confer certain exemptions on the members of the Legislative bodies. The first Bill proposes to penalise (1) the offering of a bribe to a member of a Legislature in connection with his functions as such and (2) the receipt or demand by a member of a Legislature of a bribe in connection with his functions as such. The second Bill also gives effect to the unanimous recommendation of the Muddiman Committee and proposes (a) immunity from arrest and imprisonment for civil causes is given to members of Committees of Legislature for the sittings of such committee and in the case of the central legislature to the members of joint sittings, conferences and joint committees of the two Chambers, and (b) the period of immunity has been increased in all cases from a week before and after to fourteen days before and after each meeting or sitting.

Mr. Tonkinson introduced the Indian Limitation Act Amendment Bill dealing with summary procedure and raising *inter alia* the limit from six months to one year.

On the motion of Sir Charles Innes, the Assembly agreed to a Joint Committee on the Bill relating to the carriage of goods by sea which was introduced last session.

COAL GRADING BOARD.

Sir Charles next introduced his important Bill to give effect to the Noyce Com-

(Continued on next page.)

COUNCIL OF STATE.

A SLIGHT TO ELDERS.

FRAMING OF CONSTITUTION.

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

In the Council of State to-day, feeling references were made to the deaths of Lord Rawlinson, Mr. C. R. Das and Sir Surendra Bannerji.

A resolution, moved by Mr. Khaparde for a committee of enquiry into the condition of piece-workers in Government presses was lost by four votes after opposition from Mr. Parsons on behalf of the Government.

The resolution of Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari for the delegation of a few elected members to form the nucleus of a convention to frame a constitution for British India was postponed pending discussion on the Government resolution dealing with the Reforms Enquiry Committee's Report.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

The autumn session of the Council of State commenced to-day in the Council Chamber at Viceregal Lodge. It is also the last session in the present term of the Council as a few months hence there will be a general election throughout the country. Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith, President, was in the Chair and the attendance of the members was fair. The galleries were crowded, evidently in anticipation of an interesting discussion on the question of Reforms regarding which Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari had given notice.

The following new members were sworn in:—Field-Marshal Sir William Birdwood, the New Commander-in-Chief, the Hon. Mian Sir Fazl Hussain, the New Education Member, Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee, (in the place of Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas), Sir William Currie of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce (in the place of Mr. Bell), the Hon. Mr. A. A. L. Parsons, Secretary, Industries Department, vice Mr. A. H. Ley, the Hon. Mr. J. P. Thompson, Political Secretary, the Hon. Mr. E. G. L. Laird Macgregor, Bombay Official, the Hon. Mr. B. C. Sen (Bihar Official) and the Hon. Mr. K. C. Roy in place of the Raja of Myseningsh.

The President announced the Governor-General's message nominating on the panel of the Chairman of the Council Sir Manekjee Dadabhai, Sir Zulfaqar Ali Khan, Sir Adarsh Froom and Sir D. P. Sarbadhikari. The President next announced nomination of Sir D. P. Sarbadhikari as Chairman of the Public Petitions Committee the members to be Sardar Jogendra Singh, Mr. Karandikar, Syed Raza Ali and Mr. Khaparde.

INTERPELLATIONS.

No less than 44 questions appeared on the agenda.

Mr. Khaparde had a series of interpellations regarding the piece-workers in the Government presses.

Mr. Parsons stated that the question of a provident fund for the press employees was a part of the larger and complicated question of a State-aided provident fund for Government employees holding non-responsible appointments generally which was still under consideration.

Sir D. P. Sarbadhikari asked:—(a) If the Government had been drawn to the speech of Lord Birkenhead that the Legislative Assembly would be consulted on the Reforms and other matters referred to in the speech, (b) whether it was proposed to consult the Council of State also regarding them and if so when and in what shape.

Mr. Crear, Home Secretary, replied that as stated by the Viceroy an opportunity would be afforded to the Council to discuss the Reforms Committee's Report. Government proposed to move an official resolution on the subject but Mr. Crear could not say at present when it would be moved.

A SLIGHT TO THE 'ELDERS.'

Dr. Sarbadhikari was not satisfied with the reply. His point was why the Secretary of State ignored the Council of State.

Mr. Crear: I can only infer, as Dr. Sarbadhikari is at liberty to infer, that it was a case of a slip of the tongue or a slip of memory.

Dr. Sarbadhikari however pointed out that on a previous occasion he had brought to the attention of the Government a similar omission on the part of the Secretary of State and felt sorry for repetition or the omission.

The question of the depression in the cotton mill industry was raised by the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee who asked what steps Government proposed to take to meet the situation and whether they had considered the question of remission of the Excise Duty as a possible remedy and whether they proposed to remit this duty up to the time of the next budget.

Mr. Chadwick, Commerce Secretary, replied that Government had paid the most constant attention to the depression in the industry and regretted their inability to adopt Mr. Ramjee's proposal. On the other question, Mr. Chadwick referred the Bombay member's attention to the speech of Lord Reading given in reply to the Deputation of the Mill-owners' Deputation last evening.

Mr. K. C. Roy asked if the suggestion of Mr. Joshi about the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the crisis in the industry had been noticed by the Government and whether they would be in a position to remit the Cotton Excise Duty after the six-monthly estimate had been prepared in November.

Mr. Chadwick said he saw the suggestion of Mr. Joshi only last night. So far, certainly that matter had not been considered by Government. There was no hope

(Continued on page 8.)

VICEROY AND
MILL-OWNERS.

A DISAPPOINTING REPLY.

MR. N. N. WADIA TO
PROCEED TO ENGLAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 24.

A representative deputation of the mill-owners of Bombay and Ahmedabad, headed by Mr. N. N. Wadia, waited on the Viceroy at five this evening. Mr. Wadia read the following address:—

Your Excellency, on the 17th March, last the members of the Bombay and Ahmedabad Millowners' Associations, whom we represent, submitted to your Excellency in Council a joint memorial recording the difficult times through which the mill industry was then passing and requesting your Excellency in Council to take into consideration at once the question of the repeal of the Cotton Excise Duty. Although five months have elapsed since that memorial was presented to your Excellency in Council, no reply beyond a bare acknowledgment of the receipt of the memorial has been received by your memorialists. Your memorialists, therefore, requested your Excellency to receive a deputation so that your memorialists might be afforded an opportunity of placing before your Excellency personally the present grave position of the textile industry in the Bombay Presidency, and we desire to thank your Excellency on behalf of the two Associations which we represent for having so promptly acceded to that request.

SOLEMN PLEDGES.

In our memorial we have traced at length the history of the imposition or the Cotton Excise Duty and have referred to the solemn pledges given from time to time by Government to repeal the duty as soon as financial considerations permit. We had also reminded your Excellency in Council that the Indian Fiscal Commission submitted their report in which they stated that "the existing excise duty should, in view of its past history and associations, be unreservedly condemned, and the Government of India should frankly express their desire to clean the state." In September, 1924, the Legislative Assembly passed a resolution urging the abolition of the Cotton Excise Duty, and in the course of that debate the Hon'ble the Commerce Member said that there was no Britisher in India who did not regret that this tax was ever put on, and the Hon'ble the Finance Member added: "It should not be averse" to being the Finance Member in whose period this historic wrong was righted." When the Government of India failed to give effect to this resolution, the non-official members of the Legislative Assembly reiterated in the last Delhi session their decision to take off this duty by refusing the grant for collection of this duty.

In our memorial we further pointed out that there was no competition to speak of between goods manufactured by Lancashire and those produced by the Indian mills. We further pointed out that the Indian mill industry was passing through almost unprecedented depression; stocks were accumulating and margins were dwindling, and the recently published balance sheets of several mills revealed a most dismal outlook. The position during the last five months has gone from bad to worse, further stocks have accumulated and most of the Bombay mills are working at a loss and experiencing considerable difficulty in financing their stocks. It is with a view to putting these facts in detail before your Excellency that we requested your Excellency to give us an opportunity of meeting you. During the past six months the Bombay Millowners' Association have had several discussions on this subject with the Hon'ble the Commerce Member, the Hon'ble the Finance Member, and the Hon'ble the Secretary of the Commerce Department, who must have appreciated the Government of India of the serious position of the mill industry.

We do not therefore wish to deal at length to-day with details, but we consider it imperative to bring to your Excellency's personal notice that on the 31st of July, 1925, the stocks in the Bombay mills were 185,000 bales of cloth and 5,600 bales of yarn aggregating in value in Bombay alone to over 9 crores of rupees. In addition the mills at Ahmedabad hold stocks of about 60,000 bales of the value of about 3 crores of rupees. The demand for cloth and yarn is still so poor that the Bombay mill-owners have been obliged to seriously consider the necessity of reducing stocks by cheapening the cost of production. When the Hon'ble the Finance Member met the Millowners' Association on the 2nd July he was given details of the incidence of this 3½ per cent. Excise Duty on our industry. At present this Excise Duty represents on an average three-fourths of one anna per lb. of cloth as compared with a little over one-quarter of an anna per lb. in 1923. The reason for this is that the price of cloth have considerably increased owing to the increased price of cotton, coal and stores, increased taxation, higher wages, shorter hours of labour and heavier interest charges. It may interest your Excellency to know that local-made shirtings, which were sold in 1913 at about 9 annas per lb., now cost 18 annas per lb. to produce due to the high price of cotton.

INJUSTICE OF EXCISE DUTY.

The result is that the finances of India are collecting 24 times more duty than in 1914, owing to the increase in the price of raw cotton and other charges in the manufacture of cloth. If the price had remained the same as in 1914, the collection from the excise of cloth, if the price had remained the same as in 1914, would not have been more than 90 lakhs, instead of 210 lakhs as now collected by the Government of India. The injustice of this duty is that the Government of India benefits from the increased cost of production and the levy of import duties on

(continued on page 10.)

AUSTRALIAN SHIPPING
DISPUTE.GOVT.'S PROCLAMATION FOR DRASTIC
MEASURES.

LONDON, August 24. Sydney.—The P. and O. liner "Chitra" whose crew refused to join the strikers, sailed on 26th instant without cargo. The crew of the "Mongolia" expressed their determination to remain in the ship and to resist, to their utmost, the attempts to make them leave the ship.

The Maritime Transport group has unanimously decided to support food and house British seamen on strike. The departure of the Orient liner "Orama" has been indignantly postponed.

STRIKE AT AUCTION?

Wellington.—At a mass meeting of British seamen and dockers held at Auckland it was decided to go on strike to-morrow.

GOVERNMENT PROCLAMATION

Melbourne.—The Federal Cabinet held a special meeting to consider the difficult situation that had arisen owing to the strike of British seamen, and, subsequently, issued a proclamation declaring that a serious industrial disturbance exists. This empowers the Federal Government to deal with those who continue to obstruct the conveyance of goods and passengers. *—Reuter's Special.*

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

Melbourne. Highly important developments are expected to follow the issue of the proclamation which sets in motion the machinery of the Immigration Act empowering Government to deport persons not born in Australia who are responsible for obstructing transport. *—Reuter.*

CLASH WITH COMMUNISTS.

LONDON, August 24.

Marseilles.—Thirty police were injured in a clash with Communists, who were trying to organise a procession after a meeting. The injured Communists included Deputy Mayor, the well-known leader who was conspicuous for his opposition to the Moroccan campaign. *—Reuter.*

END OF DOCKERS' STRIKE?

LONDON, August 24.

At the headquarters of the Seamen's and Firemen's Union it was said to-day that all ships affected by the trouble in London docks have sailed, and that no men left their ships.

An official of the Tillery branch said, "Our fellows are good men who act very decently; there is nothing Bolshevik about them." *—Reuter.*

DRAFT RESOLUTION ON
PACT.ACCEPTABLE TO BRITISH, FRENCH
& GERMAN DELEGATES.

LONDON, August 24.

Marseilles.—The Socialist Congress, was "stumped" to find the text of the resolution regarding the Security Pact acceptable to British as well as French and German Delegates. Mr. Noel Buxton, on behalf of British Labour, criticised the Pact as a military danger directed against Russia, whereas the French and German spokesmen defended the Pact. *—Reuter.*

FRENCH REPLY TO SECURITY PACT.

LONDON, August 24.

Berlin.—The French Ambassador has handed the French reply to the German Security Pact. Its date of publication, however, has not yet been fixed. *—Reuter.*

SMUGGLING OF DRUGS.

LEAGUE COMMITTEE MEETS.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

Geneva.—Rampant smuggling of drugs was one of the principal subjects of discussion at the League's Advisory Committee on opium which met to-day and elected Sir Maudslayi as Chairman, and the German professor, Dr. Aschmann, as Vice-Chairman. The absence of the Chinese delegate Chu in pursuance of instructions did not cause surprise in view of the Chinese withdrawal from the Conference on February 7th. *—Reuter.*

JAPAN AND OPIUM CONVENTIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Geneva.—In the course of the proceedings Doctor Laurin announced that Japan would ratify the Opium Conventions as elaborated in recent international conferences. *—Reuter.*

PATIALA GOES TO GENEVA.

LONDON, August 24.

The Maharajah of Patiala left for Geneva, to-day, where with Lord Willington and Sir A. C. Chatterjee he will represent India on the Assembly of the League of Nations, after which Patiala will visit the Duke of Sutherland in Scotland, and then leave for India from Marseilles on 20th October.

TURKISH DELEGATION GOES TO
GENEVA.

LONDON, August 24.

Constantinople.—The Turkish Delegation to the League of Nations on the Mosul question has left for Geneva. *—Reuter's Special.*

MADRAS COUNCIL.

DEBATE OVER MOPLA COLONY IN
ANDAMANS.

MADRAS, August 24.

The Madras Legislative Council is dragging its weary length and interest is flagging as evidenced by to-day's poor attendance. The agenda contained eight non-official amendments and 29 resolutions. The most important among the Bills was that brought by a representative of the depressed classes to amend the Madras City Tenants Protection Act 1922.

The Bill after a short discussion was referred to a Select Committee. Mr. Uppu, a Moplah member moved a resolution urging the suspension of the scheme of colonising the Andamans with Moplahs and the appointment of a committee of non-official members of the House to visit the Andamans and report on the conditions there. The mover maintained that it was inhuman for Government to send free Moplah women and children along with Moplah prisoners to the Andamans.

Khan Bahadur Mahmood Osman, Home Member, said that the apprehensions of the mover were unfounded. He could say from official reports and from what he gathered from some of the prisoners themselves that its climatic conditions were exactly the same as those of Malabar. The authorities were trying to produce the same state of affairs as existed in Malabar. Discussion on the resolution was not over when the council adjourned till to-morrow. *—A. P.*

DR. EWING DEAD.

LAHORE, Aug. 24.

The news has reached here, by cable, of the death in America of Dr. J. C. R. Ewing who was principal of the Forman Christian College, Lahore, for nearly 30 years and the Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University for a long time. *—A. P.*

SWAMI ONKARANANDA INTERVIEWED

AMRITSAR, August 24.

Swami Onkarananda whose release from the Mianwali jail has already been announced, interviewed, stated that the condition to obey the provisions of the Gurdwara Act was meaningless for the non-Ahimsa Gurdwara prisoners as it did not affect them in any way in carrying on the peaceful and non-violent political activities.

He has, it is learnt, refused to be entertained at some functions and to accept a *ganjpa*, saying that he could not enjoy either till all the Gurdwara prisoners were released. *—A. P.*

THE PRINCE GOES HUNTING

LONDON, Aug. 24.

Buenos Aires.—The Prince of Wales has gone to Puelo for three days' rest, during which he will do some big game hunting. An immense crowd cheered his Royal Highness at the station.

Prior to leaving for Puelo, the Prince of Wales, on Sunday, attended a race-meeting, held in his honour at the famous Hippodrome Argentino. A roar of cheering arose from packed stands as the Prince of Wales accompanied by the President arrived in a carriage escorted by the Grenadiers. All races were named after famous British courses like Ascot and Goodwood, with the exception of the principal stakes which were named the Prince of Wales Stakes. His Royal Highness stayed till the end and walked to the paddock where some amusement was caused when a number of young ladies begged the Prince to give them his bouquet of violets. His Royal Highness smilingly acquiesced and three violets one by one at a lady of girls who retaliated by throwing their flowers at the Prince. The latter eventually retired with his hat full of flowers. *—Reuter's Special.*

SIR LUCAS KING DEAD!

LONDON, Aug. 25.

The death has occurred of Sir Lucas King. *—Reuter's Special.*

[Sir Lucas White King was born in 1856. He entered the I.C.S. in 1878. He was Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar (1895); Deputy Commissioner of Kohat (1897-1900), and rose to be Commissioner of Lahore, and resigned from the I.C.S. in 1905. He was Professor of Oriental Languages in the Dublin University from 1905 to 1922. Among his publications were: *Memoirs of Ebnur, Sa'di's Odes, Life of Tamerlane*, etc.]

CABLE ITEMS.

Malta, Aug. 24.—The transport "Nevea" arrives here on November 24 from Southampton with the 1st Bedfordshire Regiment. It will convey the 1st East Lancashire Regiment from Malta to Karachi and take the 2nd Border Regiment from Malta to the Sudan on January 24, 1926, and bring the 1st Dorsetshire Regiment from Port Said to Malta on February 10. *—Reuter.*

London, Aug. 25th.—The British Government has now accepted the invitation of the Chinese Government to attend the Tariffs Conference to be held on 23rd October. *—Reuter.*

Duesseldorf, Aug. 25.—French evacuation has now completed. *—Reuter.*

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

H. E. Sir Montagu Butler's visit to Yotamal which was fixed for 2nd September has been cancelled.

The Lahore Municipality at a special meeting unanimously passed a resolution congratulating Sir Fazl Hussain on his appointment as temporary member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. *—A. P.*

CURRENCY COMMISSION
UNACCEPTABLE.

(Continued from previous page.)

Mr. Jinnah's proposals for the establishment of a Coal Grading Board. He also moved its reference to a strong select Committee. Sir Charles James regretted that owing to an important newspaper having scored journalistic scoop, in prematurely publishing only a summary of the Committee's recommendations, the report had a bad start, but as soon as the text of the report was available to coal trade the opinion began to change. To indicate the need for the Coal Grading Board, he said a buyer in Singapore to-day could be assured by the agent of South African Coal firm of particular quality and analysis of coal offered on the strength of South African Coal Grading Board's certificate. Indian agent to-day could give no such assurance and hence he lost business. The establishment of Coal Grading Board would thus considerably help the industry to rehabilitate in overseas market. It provided the price and quality were always kept in view. The difficulties of the Indian coal were that compared with the pre-war period the output had increased by four and half million tons a year while sales had gone down by two million tons. Oil fuel was a great and growing competitor in the west coast. Government wanted to be out of the Grading Board but the trade itself wanted the Chief Mining Engineer to preside over it.

The Bill was eventually referred to the Select Committee, consisting of Sir Willoughby Carey, Mr. Neogy, Mr. Dumasia, Mr. Kasturbi Lalubhai, Mr. Chatterji, Mr. D. P. Sinha, Mr. Abul Kasim, Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Mr. Shanmukham Chetty, Mr. Abhyankar, Mr. J. Mehta and Sir Charles James.

The House rose for lunch.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

CURRENCY COMMISSION
UNACCEPTABLE.

Mr. Jinnah in moving his adjournment motion recalled the debate last March when non-officials urged that there should be an Indian Chairman and a majority of Indian members on the Currency Commission.

The Finance member did not agree to these demands but promised "adequate and effective representation of Indian opinion." The Royal Commission contained an Indian element, with which the Indian press and public were dissatisfied. He did not want to refer to the qualifications of the individual members, but hoped he echoed the feelings of the House when he said that Indian representation was not adequate and effective. The Government of India must have spent some sleepless nights to find out the Indian Members.

Sir Basil Blackett: No. (Laughter). Mr. Jinnah felt that the majority of the persons on the Commission held a particular view. Could India accept the view of such a Majority? The interests of India and England are in serious conflict over this policy of exchange.

Sir Basil Blackett: Question it. Mr. Jinnah: Then the Finance Member may have to learn yet. There is I say no doubt that you are following in this country a policy suited more to the interests of England than India.

Sir Basil Blackett: It is entirely untrue. Mr. Jinnah: You cannot put your hand on your heart and say so.

Sir Basil Blackett put his hand on his heart and repeated: "It is entirely untrue." (Loud laughter).

Mr. J. Mehta: He has no heart (renewed laughter).

Sir Basil Blackett's retorts was lost in laughter. Mr. Jinnah concluded with a warning and read from the "Leader's" observations to which the Finance Member should, he said, take no exception and certainly Sir Swamy Iyer would accept its judgment. (Laughter). The "Leader" had stated that terms of reference were more satisfactory than the personnel and that Sir S. N. Mukherjee should not have been there.

ADD THREE MORE INDIANS.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta urged the addition of at least three more Indians on the Commission. The Chairman could not be elected. It would have been better if an Indian had been appointed Chairman, but the appointment of four Indians of whom except Sir Purushottandas there was none who could command the confidence of a country was indeed disappointing. A laudable members of the Council of State yesterday asked him (Mr. Jamnadas) "Have you read the Currency Commission Report?" and when the speaker expressed surprise that member replied: "The report is ready for signature." This showed the disappointment even by Moderates of the Council of State.

Mr. D. P. Sinha regretted particularly that agricultural interest had not been represented on the Commission.

Mr. V. Raju, in supporting the motion, said there were six interests in India and there must be representation of all these interests. The nine members represented either British interests or Britishers' interests.

Mr. Ranga Iyer said that the duty of Indians was not to use strong expressions and then to co-operate with Commissions but to boycott the Commission even as the Egyptians boycotted the Milner Commission.

SIR BASIL'S DEFENCE.

Sir Basil Blackett, on behalf of Government, said that it was most undesirable that choice of certain persons to constitute a commission should have led in this House to a vilification of some of them. The Assembly ought not to be proud of having questioned the ability of these Indian Gentlemen who had agreed to serve on the Commission. Such vilification would make a very bad impression on the world in general. Sir Basil had heard of several interests mentioned in the course of the debate to-day. But, Government had chosen

COUNCIL OF STATE.

(Continued from page 7)

of Government regarding the Cotton Excise Duty for months hence as suggested by Mr. K. C. Roy. The time for considering the future taxation or remission of taxation was in connection with the Budget when the future commitments and revenues of the year were known.

Sir D. P. Sarbadhikari asked if it was not a fact that Government was prepared to remit the duty to a certain extent last year and this remission did not come about because there were differences of opinion amongst members for Bombay themselves in the course of debates in the Assembly.

Mr. Chadwick did not want to draw any inference from the Assembly debates any better than Sir D. P. Sarbadhikari himself. After question time Sir Narasimha Sarma the Leader of the House welcomed the new members and referred to the deaths of Lord Rawlinson, Sir Surendranath Banerjee and Mr. C. R. Das. As one who had exceptional opportunities of watching what Lord Rawlinson did to India, although he did not see eye to eye with him on several matters, Sir Narasimha Sarma assured the Indians that in him they had lost a friend, who, if he had lived, would have placed India on a firm foundation where progress was possible in all directions. Efficiency, economy and self-dependence were the mottoes of Lord Rawlinson and he had succeeded in an eminent degree in fulfilling those objects.

He then paid glowing tributes to the late Sir Surendranath Banerjee and Mr. C. R. Das and requested the Chair to convey to the bereaved families the message of sorrow felt by the Council.

Sir D. Sarbadhikari, Sir Arthur Froom and Mr. V. Ramdas (Swarajist) associated themselves with all that was said by Sir N. Sarma.

The President in an appropriate speech joined in the observations of the previous speakers and promised to convey to the families of the deceased sincere messages of condolence.

PIECEWORKERS IN GOVT. PRESSES.

Mr. Khaparde then moved the first resolution on the agenda. He urged the appointment of a committee of official and non-official members of both the Houses of Indian Legislature to determine the effect of changes introduced in consequence of the report of the committee appointed in 1921 in the interests of pieceworkers in the Government of India press and to make recommendations. He dwelt upon the history of the subject dating from 1920 when he was a member of the old Imperial Council and emphasised that the promise of Sir Thomas Holland then given had not been fulfilled and his hopes had not been realised.

Mr. Parsons, on behalf of Government, opposed the resolution of Mr. Khaparde in a speech which was not very audible in the press gallery. He contended that on the whole the pieceworkers were contented and there was no need for enquiry.

Mr. Karandikar pointed to the divergence of opinion between the mover and Government and urged an enquiry to ascertain the facts.

Mr. Khaparde replied, emphasising that promises made to the ear had been broken to the heart.

The resolution was put to vote and lost by 17 to 21 votes.

CONVENTION TO FRAME CONSTITUTION.

The next resolution was in the name of Sir Devapradas Sarbadhikari for delegation of a few elected members to form nucleus of convention to frame a constitution for British India.

Before Sir Devapradas rose to move it Sir Narasimha Sarma informed that Government were bringing before the Council early in the session a resolution dealing with the Reforms Enquiry Report and it would be convenient if Dr. Sarbadhikari's motion was considered in that connection, if possible, or, later, separately, for which Government would provide opportunities. There was another resolution by the same member also on the question of Reforms which could also be similarly postponed pending discussion on the Government resolution.

Sir Devapradas agreed to postponement on the understanding that his resolutions would be moved separately if they could not be taken up as amendments to the Government resolution.

The Council adjourned till to-morrow, when official bills will be introduced. *—A. P.*

only one interest and that was the interest of India taken as a whole.

Pandit Malaviya urged the appointment of three more Indians in the same way as addition was made to the personnel of the Industrial Commission during Lord Harding's Government.

(Message incomplete.)

"GOOD NEWS FROM INDIA."

"THE TIMES" ON SGT. PATEL'S
"GENEROUS REPLY."

LONDON, Aug. 25.

In a leading article, headed "Good News from India," "The Times" extols Mr. Patel's speech in the Assembly, and says that all who wish India well will hope the generous gesture from the European Government Benches and the equally generous reply of the new Speaker will set an example to all sides to hasten the advent of co-operation in its widest sense. They will wish Mr. Patel every success in his new responsible office. *—Reuter's Special.*

PARSI RAJKEYA SUBHA'S
CONGRATULATIONS.

Mr. B. F. Bharncha has sent the following telegram to the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel: "Parsi Rajkeya Subha congratulates you and Swaraj Party on your election as President of Assembly."

A NOVEL FEATURE OF NON-
CO-OPERATION.

BY JETHALAL CHIMANLAL
SWAMINARAYAN, M.L.C.

Non-Co-operation is an all-pervading weapon and nobody can foretell what shape it would assume at any moment. Those who affirm that Non-Co-operation is dead are living in a fool's paradise. As long as the root causes that gave birth to Non-Co-operation are not removed, Non-Co-operation is bound to live and thrive. Non-Co-operation has innumerable features and any feature of the same may develop at any time. The Swarajists of Bombay Council adopted an absolutely novel feature of non-co-operation on the 14th and 15th of August and the sessions which would have lasted till the 19th was abruptly brought to a close on Saturday the 15th. Whatever the "Times of India" may say, the Swarajist tactics were not childish. The enemies of nationalism may shower ridicule on them but the people, in general, will endorse the attitude adopted by the Swarajists. Such a crisis was foreshadowed from the very beginning of the life of Bombay Council. It was merely a question of days. As long as there was hope that Non-Brahmins would help the national cause over and above the securing of communal preferment, the Swarajists entertained the belief that there would be an honourable compact between the two. The Swarajists consider Government appointments as matters of little significance and they were ready to concede any high percentage of Government Services to them. But, on their turn, required their support in matters involving national prestige and honour. In the very first session, the grant about Empire Exhibition was thrown out by the Swarajists with the assistance of Non-Brahmins. But that was, perhaps, the solitary instance. They were probably screwed up after that incident. As it could not be foreseen, what attitude they would take up, the Swarajists had to rest content with the rejection of Empire Exhibition grant and they thought it safer not to proceed with the resolution, boycotting Empire Exhibition.

The resolution about Mr. Horniman's return to India was lost by the defection of Non-Brahmins and Mahomedan members. Thence forward, almost on all occasions, national cause has received a setback. Climax was reached when the appointment of Major Pogson, the water diver was made on a very heavy salary with a narrow majority of one vote.

SWARAJISTS AND INDEPENDENTS.

Under these circumstances, the Swarajists were compelled to adopt a stern attitude. They decided to demonstrate what the Council would be if they would cease participating in debates. It was the Swarajist strength that gave importance to the other parties. The non-Brahmins and Sindh Mahomedans must have realized how effete they are against Government bloc if they are left alone. The Swarajists and independents continued to serve as a counterpoise against solid official weight. Remove them and the Government remain supremely powerful to crush the remaining sections.

Opposition is the very wreath of Parliamentary institutions. The Swarajists form the opposition in Bombay Council. The other parties gained their importance because Government needed them to counteract the Swarajists. With the removal of the Swarajist opposition, Government could easily defeat the non-Brahmins and Mahomedans in turn on the last two days of the Sessions.

This novel feature of non-co-operation took the Government by surprise. The Government was confronted with a situation which would never have occurred under normal circumstances. This is, perhaps, the first occasion on which the whole business on the agenda has been finished. As the things developed, the non-Brahmins could perceive that it was impossible for them to carry any proposition against Government opposition without Swarajist Support.

Government are also open to blame for these developments. The standing order about giving leave to private members to introduce Bills was intended to be modified, but that modification was dropped on the undertaking given by the Government that leave to introduce private legislation was not to be opposed. The Government broke this convention by voting against leave to introduce the Bill, asked by Mr. P. G. Joshi. Even if Mr. Chaudhari demanded a division, the Government could have remained loyal to the established convention and refrained from voting. If they refused leave to Mr. P. G. Joshi on merits, they were not justified in giving leave to Mr. Joshi and Mr. Surve's Bills on Bombay Corporation which intended to introduce communalism to that most responsible body. The Corporation had thrown out those Bills and it is highly probable that the Government would oppose them on the first reading. But the Government wanted to demonstrate the Swarajists how powerless they were against the Triple Alliance of Government, non-Brahmins and Sindh Mahomedans. The idea was to humiliate the Swarajists in season and out of season, throwing the merits of the particular question to the winds. The Swarajists were compelled to develop a novel feature of non-co-operation which has practically stultified the Council which has been forced to cease to function for practical purposes. Wisdom may not dawn on the various other parties of the House but it is hoped that Government have understood the whole affair in its true perspective and before long an honourable rapprochement may be arrived at.

CENTRAL BANK.

NO PECUNIARY TROUBLES.

YESTERDAY'S RUN
EXPLAINED.

MANAGING DIRECTOR'S ASSURANCE.

Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawalla, Managing Director of the Central Bank of India, Limited, writes to us under date Bombay, August 25:—

With reference to the run on our local Branches this day, we think it our duty to make known to our constituents and the public through your columns that this was due to a misunderstanding owing to similarity in names of one of the Directors of the Bank, Mr. Haji Gulam Mahomed Ajam and a party who has recently been reported to be in pecuniary difficulties. We have no dealings with any of the sugar or wool merchants who are reported to be in difficulties and therefore do not stand to suffer in any way through their pecuniary troubles.

BOMBAY COUNCIL
COOTRETEMPS.

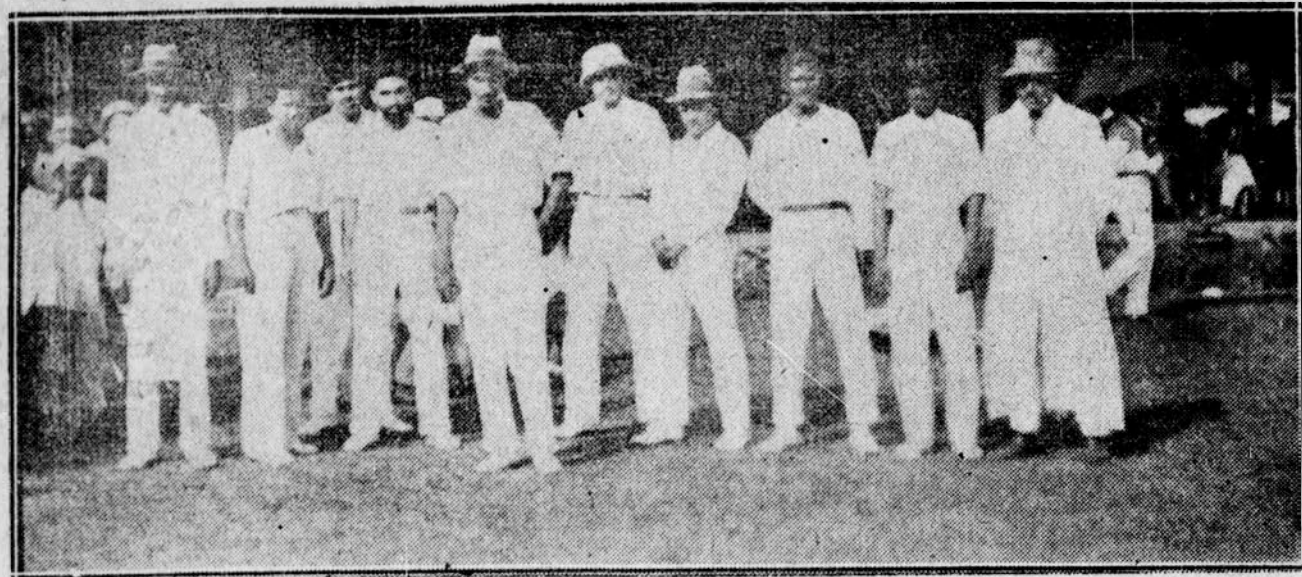
(Continued from page 6.)

to that laid down by them, and that the very spirit of the Government of India Act would be thrown to the winds, not by a national party but by a bureaucracy determined not to work, but wreck that ideal. They never dream that communal interests, against the special representation of which they had expressed their own views, would be invited to assume even more serious responsibilities than mere representation, not because they were in a majority, as in the case of Madras, but only to bring strength and majority to a bureaucratic bench; they never dream that the Ministers instead of delivering their goods to the non-official benches, would unload them on the Government Benches, and thus transform a pure bureaucratic Government into a more autocratic one, and all the while showing of rather declaring to the world, that it was neither hybrid nor exotic but a pure democratic stock; they never dream that instead of the transferred half of the Government influencing the reserved half of it, the latter would control not only the former one, but by special alliance, even the sections of the Council from which the personnel of the transferred half was recruited. What would the shade of Montague, if he were to visit the Council, say, I leave the reader to judge; but he would certainly endorse the view that the bureaucratic influence in the Council, in order to preserve its dominance, and to pursue its own aims and objects, has weakened the normal functioning of the Council, has involved the Government into communal-partisan ship, has thwarted popular measures some of which have been already mentioned by Mr. Nariman, has set back the normal progress of the country, has frustrated all attempts to improve the financial position of the Government, and has virtually given a decent burial to the policy of retrenchment, and has initiated and pursued extravagant schemes beyond the capacity of the presidency and all this not by certification, but in the name of the Council having a substantial majority of elected members, and by means not above reproach or criticism.

Divide and Rule

Each of the above is by itself serious enough for any self-respecting party to withdraw its moral support in the conduct and shaping of the policy that has made it possible to bring it about. As an instance, I shall take only that of communal partisanship. Is any member of Government prepared to admit that this policy has not brought about a serious state of affairs in Sind? While Mahatma Gandhi is proclaiming from the house-tops Hindu Muslim unity, what a disgraceful condition has the Government policy of ruling the country with the help of Muslims given birth to in Sind? The tension between these communities is growing day by day, and the Government, to say the least, do nothing but look on as the Sind votes are necessary to preserve their dominance. Should the Swaraj Party and their associates extend their moral support to this policy by even responsive co-operation? Had this party been in a majority, they would have effectively succeeded in putting a stop to any exploitation of their countrymen by the Government, and thus saved both of them from degeneration; but situated as they were, and all possible means of conciliation and good-will having been tried without success, they could only inaugurate the policy outlined in their manifesto. There will be no going back on this policy, unless and until the various abuses referred to in the manifesto in brief, and in some detail in this article are corrected, and a satisfactory atmosphere is created in the Council. The party has raised its anchor, and is already on troubled waters, but happily at the helm of it is a gentleman of proved abilities and courage, who, undoubtedly, will lead it from defeat to victory, and thus vindicate the honour and self-respect of this Presidency so badly jeopardized by adverse elements. Mr. Javakar holds a unique place in the Council; he is loved, trusted and respected by his own party, treated with respect by other sections of the house and feared as a clean and bold fighter by the Government benches. It is this fact that gives hope of victory.

ISLAM GYMKHANA VS. BARONET C. C.



"Bombay Chronicle" photos.
Playing on their home ground on the Kennedy Sea Face, on Sunday, the Islam Gymkhana were able to record a victory over the strong Baronet Club. The Gymkhana batted first and scored 181 runs before being dismissed. The highest score, i.e. 54, was made by G. S. Rasool. The Baronet eleven could score only 121 runs.

ISLAM GYMKHANA IX.



MR. G. S. RASOOL (54 RUNS—NOT OUT) PLAYING.

The Gymkhana batted first and scored 181 runs before being dismissed. The highest score, i.e. 54, was made by G. S. Rasool. The Baronet eleven could score only 121 runs.

NEW PRESIDENT AND OLD.

MONDAY'S CONCLUDING PROCEEDINGS OF ASSEMBLY

SIMLA, Aug. 24.

The following is the concluding portion of the Assembly's proceedings on Monday. Sir Frederick Whyte then shook hands with the members and after removing his top hat and gown came to Mr. Patel's seat and sat amidst applause. Five minutes later the Marshal of the Assembly announced "The Hon. Mr. President" and Mr. Patel entered the Chamber from the President's room and occupied the chair amidst the applause of all sections of the House.

Sir Alexander Muddiman, the leader of the House while welcoming Mr. Patel to the chair assured him of the support which was Mr. Patel's right to demand and which it would be his duty to accord. Mr. Patel had been called to the great office for the discharge of great responsibilities and they were confident that the relations that had existed between the House and their during the regime of his distinguished predecessor would continue unimpaired. As the leader of the house it would be his duty to discuss with Mr. Patel in his rooms, the daily course of business and to trust he would receive the same cordiality as he did from Sir Frederick. Sir Alexander said that in entering the new duties Mr. Patel had the best wishes and goodwill of the whole House in his discharge thereof. He expressed his most cordial hope that the initiation of this new constitutional development might be attended with all success. (Applause.)

Pundit Motilal Nehru accorded a most hearty welcome to Mr. Patel on behalf of the Swaraj Party which had the honour of claiming Mr. Patel until a few moments ago. Mr. Patel had himself from the floor of the House spoken of the high qualities of Sir Frederick Whyte and he had himself promised to endeavour to maintain that high standard. Concluding, Pundit Motilal Nehru said, "I am not a worshipper of the rising sun. I like to worship the setting sun. But all I say at present is that you, Sir, have filled us with high hopes and expectations and we are confident they will be realised." (Applause.)

Mr. Jinnah on behalf of the Independent Party said Mr. Patel was on his trial. Whatever apprehension there might be he hoped they would be dispelled and that he could fulfil the expectations that had been roused. Proceeding Mr. Jinnah quoted from an authoritative book the duties, obligations and the limitations of the speaker. It was stated therein that "political organisation is suspended in the speaker's constituency. He is not to contribute to Party funds. His constituency is unrepresentative and in it political life is stopped etc." Concluding Mr. Jinnah said: "Although I do not belong to the party to which you belong, let me assure you that in the discharge of your duties you shall have every support and every co-operation not only from me individually but from my entire party." (Applause.)

Sir Henry Stanley on behalf of the non-official Europeans joined in the chorus of congratulations sung in honour of Mr. Patel. By election as President, Mr. Patel had become detached from his political adherents and his private political views were, he would not say dead, but had gone to hibernation. (Laughter.) Mr. Patel was now at one and the same time the leader of procedure in this House and the end-slave of the conventions which surrounded the chair. He had passed from the arena to the Judicial Bench. The loss of the Swaraj Party was the gain of the Assembly. The cross currents of controversy would sweep around the chair, waves of stormy debate would dash themselves against it. But they must leave Mr. Patel placid and firm in his demeanour, strict and impartial in judgment and sagacious in his control of conflicting elements, the maintenance of order. Non-official Europeans were a small group and the highest ideas regarding the status and unity of the chair and they were therefore the hands of Mr. Patel. They looked with confidence to Mr. Patel to maintain high level initiated and sustained by distinguished predecessor.

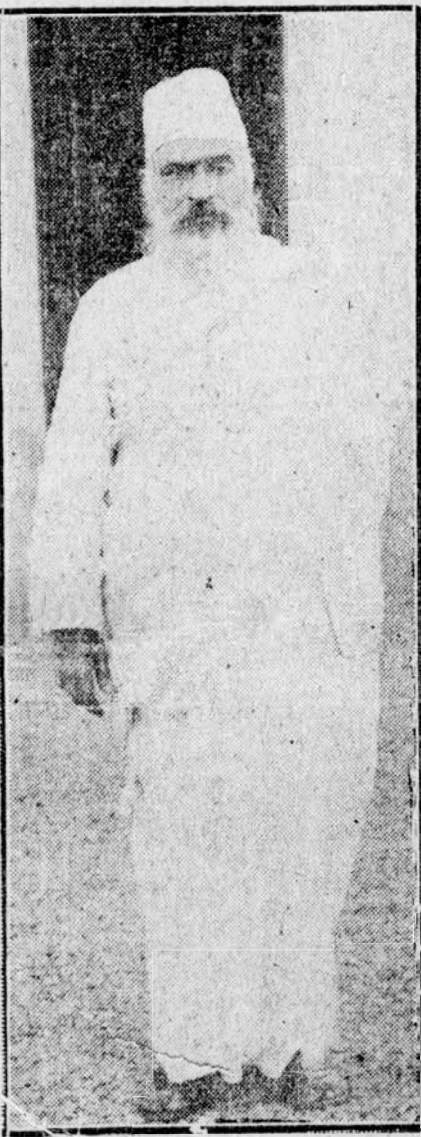
DIWAN BAHADUR'S WELCOME.

Diwan Bahadur T. Rangachariar welcomed Mr. Patel in no grudging spirit. He had known Mr. Patel only for a short time but he had heard of him for a long time and he had heard Mr. Patel's great reputation. He was a great patriot. Mr. Rangachariar had not the slightest doubt that in the discharge of his duties Mr. Patel would write from the high standard set up

by his distinguished predecessor. As a member of the House and as Mr. Patel's Deputy, he promised the chair his hearty co-operation. (Loud Applause.)

Mr. Patel frankly confessed it was somewhat difficult for him to accept the duties of this office after having had a fifteen years' career of public activities, but he assured the Assembly that he accepted it with high hope and realising fully the complications contained in it. He had been considering whether he would be more useful to his country by remaining a non-official member of the Assembly or by accept-

ASSEMBLY'S NEW PRESIDENT.



Associated Press.

MR. V. J. PATEL.

Swarajist candidate in his Khaddar dress stepped outside the Chamber immediately after his election as President of the Assembly.

MR. PATEL'S RIVAL.



Press Photo Bureau.

DEVAN BAHADUR T. RANGACHARIAR, Deputy President of the Legislative Assembly who failed to be elected President.

ing this chair before he made up his mind to stand up as a candidate. This question had worried him for days and nights and ultimately he came to the conclusion that it was better to accept office. The Swarajists had been described as destructive critics and it was their duty to show not only to this house but to the whole world that if they knew how to destroy they knew also how to construct. He was glad to be assured of co-operation of attractions of the House in the discharge of his high responsibilities. The Viceroy had been good enough to plead for co-operation from all sections of the House. Sir Frederick Whyte

also pleaded for co-operation and he (Mr. Patel) also appealed to every section of the House for the same co-operation. (Loud applause.) He was conscious of the fact that co-operation could not be one-sided. He particularly asked official benches for their co-operation and at the same time was ready in every sense of the term to extend his co-operation to them. He assured the Assembly of his strict impartiality to all sections of the House, irrespective of party considerations.

Concluding Mr. Patel said, "From this moment, I cease to be a party man. I belong to no party, I belong to all parties. I trust my honourable leader of the Swaraj party will take steps to pass express resolutions dissolving me from all obligations of a Swarajist. (Loud laughter and applause.) Fears have been expressed that I would not meet the Viceroy, that I will do this and do that. Nothing of that kind. If the duties of my office require that I should see the Viceroy ten times a day, I am here ready to see His Excellency as many times (applause.) If I find it is necessary to see every official member of this House, I shall go and see him. No one need have any apprehension on this point. Friends, again appeal to you for co-operation. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

Members then came up to the chair and shook hands with the new president. Sir Alexander Muddiman, Sir Frederick Whyte and Pundit Motilal whispering into ears of Mr. Patel as they shook hands with him.

The Assembly was then adjourned till to-morrow when official bills will be introduced. After the Assembly dispersed, the Swaraj Party held an emergent meeting and accepted the formal resignation of Mr. Patel from their party, and elected Mr. N. C. Kelkar as Deputy Leader and Mr. Shanmukham Chetty as Chief Whip.

COMMUNAL DISTURBANCE NEAR CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, August 24.

Last evening there was a disturbance between Hindus and Mahomedans at Titagarh, a suburb of North Calcutta. A number of out-country Hindus were proceeding in procession to the accompaniment of music on the occasion of Ganesh Chaturthi Puja and as they neared a mosque some Mahomedans asked them to stop the music which the Hindus refused to do. There was an altercation followed by throwing of bricks.

Although elaborate precautions were taken by the authorities, there was another disturbance to-day shortly after one o'clock. The rioters threw stones and a few more people received injuries. It is reported that one of some ten to fifteen injured persons has since died.

Trouble was also anticipated in one or two mill areas in the Barrackpore sub-division particularly the area from Barrackpore to Khardah. Nothing however happened, but the whole area is being patrolled by the police.

U. P. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

LUCKNOW, Aug. 24.

Only official business was transacted at to-day's meeting of the United Provinces Council. Demands for supplementary grants in current year's budget were discussed and voted without any reductions whatsoever.

At question time the Hon. the Home Member gave details of the communal fracas at Bardsampur, a small town in Jaunpur district. The Superintendent of Police is holding an inquiry and has made several arrests, the exact number of which is not known.

The Council adjourned sine die.—A. P.

SIR FAZLI HUSSAIN'S SUCCESSOR.

LAHORE, Aug. 24.

A Punjab Government Gazette Extraordinary announces that the Governor has appointed, with effect from 22nd August, Rai Sahib Chaudhri Chhotu Ram, Minister for Agriculture, to administer temporarily the Transferred Subjects administered by Sir Fazli Hussain, Minister for Education, who has been permitted to resign his office with effect from Friday last.—A. P.

MAHOMEDANS' PROTEST AGAINST EXHUMATION.

CALCUTTA, August 24.

At a public meeting of the Mahomedans of Calcutta it was decided to send a largely signed petition to the Government against the Calcutta Corporation's decision to exhumate the body of the Pir from the New Market.—A. P.

POONA LETTER.

AHILYABAI CENTENARY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 19.

It is known to all that great damage was done to the property of many Mavalees recently, owing to one of the dams built by the Tatas giving way. A subscription list has been opened here with a view to help the Mavalee sufferers. The "Kesari", the Khatiyari Marhatta Dhangar Samaj Sabha have each contributed Rs. 200 and Rs. 100 respectively and it is hoped that this humanitarian work evokes fair response from the public.

The memory of Devi Ahilyabai Holker was commemorated here yesterday with becoming éclat in three different places. The Khatiyari Marhatta Dhangar Samaj celebrated it at the Laxmi Bazar in Bhamburda. Food was distributed to the poor and speeches were delivered illustrative of her greatness. The Seva Sadan Society also had arranged a short programme in her honour. Lady Thackersey presiding over the function. Many ladies from the town also were present. The Bharat Itihasa Samshodhak Mandal also had a public meeting in the evening. Mr. C. V. Vaidya was in the chair. Messrs. J. S. Karandikar, Oturkar, Apté, and Ayate spoke. It is a good sign of the times that we are day by day showing greater and greater interest in our national heroes and heroines. The lives of women like Devi Ahilyabai are so noble and inspiring, that they can serve as examples for all time for the entire womanhood not only of India but of the world. They have something in them which is a perennial source of inspiration. They are ever green and fresh!

GANAPATI FESTIVAL.

As the Ganapati festival is approaching, preparations for celebrating it as usual with great enthusiasm are going on and melas of boys and girls are being got ready. The number of melas this year is not as great as that of the last year—so the people say. Many melas are going to get their songs examined this year by a committee of some local gentlemen—which is, by the way, indeed a welcome and happy departure. It is rather unfortunate that some melo-organizers do not yet think it proper to get the poetical products of their poets certified by this committee. It appears they resent any such attempt to restrict their liberty to do whatever they please! It is a long-standing and very old complaint that many melas often abuse their right of educating the public opinion. They use the songs to pour spite and abuse upon others who happen to differ from them, very often upon those who are held in high esteem by the public. Even the fair sex has not escaped their wrath. This curious species of melo-organizers forget that by so doing they completely destroy the religious, educational and aesthetic aspects of this excellent institution. The voluntary submission of melas to some authority of their own choice is surely a sign of returning sanity, and it is to be earnestly hoped that the missing lambs soon return to the flock the next year, when they discover their mistake!

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

The question of the fish-market came up for discussion before the Municipal Council during the last week and it is finally decided to have fish-stalls in the different mutton-markets instead of having a separate fish-market. But this simple matter took a lot of time—perhaps it is thoroughly examined from all points of view! The thoroughness with which the Municipality now-a-days has begun to do things is not very often in the interest of despatch of business. Carlyle called Parliaments "talking shops." Municipal Councils can, we think, be more appropriately styled thus.

There was an interesting discussion the other day about a new Marathi paper that has recently begun to appear here. The "Major" or "The Labourer" is a paper which indulges in the bitterest kind of sarcasm and its main interest lies in its invective and lampoon. Several Municipal Councillors are held up to ridicule and contempt. The matter was, however, dropped upon an assurance from the President R. B. L. J. Apté, that if the Council should take things calmly everything proper will come about in due course.

Mr. Jadhe, the budding non-Brahmin leader of Poona and a Municipal Councillor here, has sent in a set of dozen resolutions to the Municipal President. They have created a sort of sensation here, as some of them are positively harmful and offensive to the most delicate susceptibilities of the Brahmin community as a whole, apart from the fact that the things suggested do not, pro-

UNDER ONE FLAG.

MRS. BESANT ON YARN FRANCHISE.

GRIEVANCES BEFORE SUPPLIES—A CONSTITUTIONAL WEAPON.

We publish below the replies of Dr. Annie Besant to the questionnaire addressed by us to prominent men and women of all parties with a view to focus public opinion on the question of re-union of all parties under that Flag of the Congress:—

QUESTIONS.

(1) Do you think that the Congress creed should be changed for your being its member? If you think change is essential will you define the creed acceptable to yourself?

(2) If there is an annual money contribution as well as the yarn quota in the alternative, as the franchise qualification, will it be acceptable to you?

(3) If the Congress revokes the yarn franchise and, instead of delegating to the Swarajists the power to determine political work in the legislatures, frames a political programme of its own, including work in the Councils, will you co-operate in carrying it out?

(4) What, in your opinion, should the Congress programme, inside as well as outside the Councils, be?

(5) Do you think by constitutional agitation alone the British people will be persuaded to give us Home Rule?

(6) If extra-constitutional agitation is essential, what form or forms of direct action will you suggest and will you recommend to the Congress the contesting of elections to the legislatures on the issue of non-payment of taxes?

(7) Are you prepared personally to give up the use of foreign cloth? If you are still using it, will you help the Swadeshi movement by giving it up?

(8) If you are elected an M.L.C., in your province, will you, under the present circumstances, accept a Ministership?

(9) If the Reading-Birkenhead negotiations are disappointing to you, what course will you advise the public to take in addition to vigorous vocal protest and will you support the programme of persistent refusal of supplies before redress of grievances?

(10) If the essential provisions of the Commonwealth of India Bill are satisfactory to you, will you, in the event of its non-acceptance by Parliament before October 1926, recommend to the Congress the contesting of elections to the legislatures on the issue of non-payment of taxes?

(11) Do you think the Swarajists are actively working in the country in furtherance of the constructive programme?

(12) Do you think the differences in the mental attitudes and political methods of Congressmen on the one hand and the Independents of Liberals on the other are too vital to be harmonised by mutual adjustments and to make united action on their part possible?

MRS. ANNIE BESANT'S REPLIES.

No.

I think that a yarn franchise for a political body makes it ridiculous and I object to it altogether.

I cannot bind myself to accept the unknown. But I would join the Congress and oppose it from within if necessary on an essential difference.

Winning Swaraj by constitutional means. Hence supporting the Commonwealth of India Bill as the only measure before the country, and as it sets India free and she can make any changes afterwards.

Yes. Grievances before supply is a constitutional weapon.

Non-payment of taxes is not unconstitutional where they are levied with consent of the people's representatives. As to the latter I will decide when the issue is before me. I dislike bluff.

Gave it up in 1894.

Women cannot be elected.

Must know what the decisions are before deciding what I shall do.

May be.

I do not know. The party seems to me to be divided.

No. I think a common ground could be found.

ANNIE BESANT.

perly speaking, lie within the purview of the Municipality.

During the month of July the total number of deaths in Poona was 349, 225 of these being infants below three years of age! This should make people seriously think over this menace!

SWADESHI BAZAR AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

"The Swadeshi Bazar and Industrial exhibition" has come to be a special and interesting feature of Poona this time of the year for some years past. The exhibition commences on the 23rd inst. the Ganesh-chaturthi day. The new Swarajya Mandir opened a few days back by Mr. G. S. Khaparde is sure to add to the beauty and effect of the exhibition this year.

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VICEROY AND MILL-OWNERS.

(Continued from page 7).

machinery, stores and accessories, which up to 1914 were admitted free, a position which, it is submitted, cannot under any circumstances be described as either equitable or fair. The Excise Duty represents about 81 of the cost of our production, i.e., after omitting the cost of the raw material. We submit that Your Excellency will have little difficulty in appreciating that the Excise Duty as a tax on production is entirely without justification from every point of view, but particularly so when in effect it constitutes a capital levy, owing to the losses the mills are making. We submit, therefore, that the sooner it is repealed the better for all concerned, and we venture to claim that the present serious position of this industry and the totally unjustifiable nature of the imposition requires that the Excise Duty be immediately repealed.

In paragraphs 19 to 20 of our memorial to Your Excellency in Council we have dealt with the unfair competition from Japan through their not having carried out the Conventions of the Washington Conference of 1919 and not having restricted their hours of labour, and through the employment of women and children at night and the deplorable exchange. We placed before the Finance Member the fact that between 1910 and 1924, while the spindles in India had increased only by about 30, and looms by 70, in Japan the spindles had increased by 250 and looms by 400, the result being that with their double shift working the production of yarn in Japan had increased in the last fourteen years by five times, and that of cloth by eight times and is more than the total production of India. It cannot be contended that this great increase in spindles and looms is due to an increased demand in their own country for their yarn and cloth. A great portion of their production is diverted to India and other markets, and therefore they compete unfairly with the Indian mills, not only in India itself but in other markets like China, Zanzibar, Uganda and South Africa, which India previously used to supply. If, as in England, there had been in India a Safeguarding of Industries Act, we would have approached Your Excellency's Government to safeguard our industry. But unfortunately there is no such Act in India.

NEED OF LEGISLATION.

Your Excellency, anticipating at times unfair competition, the Indian Fiscal Commission in para 131 of their report, recommended that Government should consider the advisability of introducing a measure more in the lines of that proposed in the United States, whereby power should be taken to impose a duty whenever it is established that dumping is taking place and is injuring and likely to injure an Indian industry. Unfortunately, in spite of this well-known recommendation of the Indian Fiscal Commission, the Government of India have not taken any steps to place such a measure on the statute book. If there had been such a measure we would have asked protection under it. When this matter was discussed by our Association with the Hon'ble Mr. Chaudhary, he told us distinctly that under the most favoured nation clause in the Treaty with Japan the Government of India at present could not impose any increased duty against Japan. But Your Excellency, we find in the Indian Trade Journal, dated 23rd July, 1925, that the Australian Government has issued a proclamation, dated 25th March, 1925, under Section 8 of the Customs Tariff (Industrial Preservation) Act, publishing a revised schedule levying special duties on goods imported from Japan where, owing to the depreciated currency of that country, goods were being imported into Australia to the detriment of Australian industries. If therefore Australia can levy such increased duty on Japan owing to their depreciated currency, surely it is possible for the Government of India to make a similar levy on Japanese imports into this country. If the Government of India have not the power at present to do so, then we would respectfully suggest to Your Excellency that Your Excellency's Government should take the necessary power without delay and thereby adopt the recommendation of the Indian Fiscal Commission on the subject.

Your Excellency is no doubt aware that the present serious position of the Indian mill industry, and specially in the Bombay Presidency, was discussed at length in the Bombay Legislative Council as lately as the 30th July, 1925, and of the result of the debate. We are not aware of the recommendations of the Government of Bombay on this question, but we venture to impress upon Your Excellency, with all the force at our command, that it is the imperative duty of the Government of India under present conditions to help this great industry which has been established by Indian enterprise and with Indian money and employs a very large number of workers, and that the first step to be taken should be the repeal of the Excise Duty. Your Excellency, the Bombay Millowners' Association regret that they have been obliged to reduce the wages of their workmen by 11 per cent. This will affect nearly 150,000 operatives working in Bombay and their families and will no doubt cause them some hardship, but this step was only taken after mature deliberations extending over six months, and in order to tide over the present difficulty and to cause the least possible hardship to the workers. If one day's short time had been resolved upon the workers would lose 16 2/3 per cent. of their wages. It would have increased the cost of production by 5-8th of an anna per lb. of cloth and this increased price would render it more difficult for millowners to dispose of the heavy stocks against the competition of Japanese goods and goods from other countries. Consequently, after mature consideration, the Millowners' Association decided to adopt the course which gave some relief to the industry and caused the least possible injury to the workers.

IF DUTY IS ABOLISHED

If the Excise Duty were abolished the millowners could and would reduce their prices by 3-4th anna per lb., which would enable them to reduce stocks. It was proved by the Millowners' Association before the McLeod Committee that the Bom-

bay mills had lost Rs. 1,17,00,000 in 1923 and in 1924 the loss will exceed Rs. 2 crores if the usual allowance for depreciation is made. Your Excellency may not doubt be aware that the British Government in Egypt imposed, some years ago, a corresponding Excise Duty on cotton goods, and maintained the duty so long as that Government continued in power, but the very first step that the Egyptian Government as now constituted took, when it came into office was to abolish the Excise Duty as being admittedly a tax for which there was no possible justification. We therefore pray that Your Excellency may see your way to arrange forthwith for the repeal of this unjustifiable Excise Duty and thereby assist the mill industry to tide over the present difficult situation. Some mills in Bombay have already closed down, others have given notice to close down on the 1st September, and the remaining mills are working with only a portion of their spindles and looms and unemployment must daily increase unless prompt steps are taken by Government to assist the industry. It is an unfortunate fact, but it is a fact all the same, that the millowners are not at present able to help themselves.

Your Excellency, in similar circumstances recently in England, in the case of the threatened coal strike, the Prime Minister took the matter in hand and proposed a £10-million subsidy. We do not ask for a subsidy at present, but we do ask your Excellency to admit our rightful claim, and to repeal the Cotton Excise Duty. We however venture to confidently suggest that Your Excellency will not dispute that, whether or not the finances of the Government of India permit a tax that is admitted to be wrong, should be abolished, whatever the effect of abolishing it may be on the finances of that Government, or, in other words, whatever the result, an admitted wrong which is capable of being righted should nevertheless be righted by a Government which purports to govern in accordance with the principles of equity, justice and good conscience, more particularly having regard to the position of the industry against which that wrong is directed.

ASSIST THE MILL INDUSTRY.

Your Excellency, we do not desire to dwell here on problems of exchange and currency which affect so many interests, but the adverse effect of high exchange on the industries of this country deserves the serious consideration of Your Excellency's Government. In conclusion, we may say that the progress, welfare and prosperity of the Bombay Presidency depends to a very large extent upon the prosperity of the mill industry, and if the industry thrives the Government of Bombay will be able to find enough money to finance their development and other schemes and to dispose of land, and if it does not the Government of Bombay will find difficulty in carrying on. It will further affect the Government of India's revenues in their returns of income-tax and super-tax recovered from the Bombay Presidency, railway freights, posts and telegraphs, duties on stores, etc. And therefore, in their own interest and in the interest of our Presidency, we ask the Government of India to assist the industry at this critical time by repealing the Excise Duty, which is acknowledged to be an "historic wrong", and thereby restoring Indian faith in the principles of justice upon which British rule claims, and on the whole, legitimately claims, to be based.

EXCISE DUTY NOT TO GO.

VICEROY'S REPLY.

SIMLA, Aug. 24.

The following is a brief summary of the Viceroy's reply to the millowners' deputation: The Viceroy said the Government of India was keeping the closest watch on the affairs of the textile industry which throughout the world was experiencing difficulties. Both English and American industries had been obliged to adopt short-time, and from Japan there came loud complaints of raising the cost of living which, sooner or later, must affect the rates of wages. His Excellency had no doubt that the cause was to be found in the fact that the price of cloth was still out of relation to the prices of other commodities. The price of cloth was still very high. The principal cause was the high price of raw cotton. The American cotton crop still dominated the world. A fair crop seemed assured this year. If this possibility became a fact, the end of one of their main troubles was in sight. A reduction in the costs of production would mean a lower level of prices for cloth and the revival of demand for cloth in India. The effect of the war and post-war years was greatly to stimulate the production of cloth in India. The price of cloth was twice as high as it was before the war. Yet the Indian market was absorbing at twice the price the same quantity of cloth, hence the increasing stocks which were an embarrassment to millowners. Government had considered the plea for the abolition of the cotton excise duty which represented nine pios per maund of cloth. It was impossible to grant this request in the middle of the financial year before commitments and prospects of the next year were fully known. It was only in the most exceptional circumstances that Government would feel justified in abolishing the duty, which now yielded two crores of revenue. Only at the time of the next budget could the situation be reviewed and a proper estimate formed. The duty would be abolished as soon as financial considerations permitted.

ANTI-DUMPING LEGISLATION.

Regarding the Deputation's suggestion for anti-dumping legislation against Japan, the Viceroy admitted that the competition from there was growing and was affecting the import from England more than Indian mills. He believed the prices of Japanese goods depressed the prices of Indian cloth. He was impressed about the conditions of factory labour in Japan, but it was a definite charge that Japanese goods were being

dumped on India. If millowners could supply the necessary evidence to substantiate the charge, Government would consider the position, because anti-dumping legislation raised wide issues of the most difficult kind. Government had already considered the revision of tariff valuations in view of the fall in prices of piece-goods. These would be brought without avoidable delay. Government had not yet come to the decision regarding the suggested inquiry by the Tariff Board to determine whether the industry was in need of protection, and if so, what modifications were required in tariff duties, whether on imports generally or on imports from particular countries. In the meantime, Government would like to have the Association's considered opinion on the suggestion.

"DISAPPOINTING REPLY."

Mr. Wadia regretted that the Viceroy's reply was greatly disappointing. They had come for justice, but had not received it. He would proceed to England to move the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and the Labour Unions to realize the gravity of the situation so that Lancashire and Bombay might jointly press the Government of India.

The Viceroy regretted Mr. Wadia's observation did not do justice to the Government of India's efforts as custodians of the finances of India. They could not give up two crore revenue without knowing the financial position. The only consideration was financial.

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS, THE ONLY HITCH.

His Excellency said he was well aware that the textile industries of Bombay and Ahmedabad, after passing through a period of unexampled prosperity, were now in the trough of a wave of depression. The recent visits of Sir Charles Innes, Mr. Chadwick and Sir Basil Blackett would show what deep interest Government were taking in this, the most typical industry of India. Government were pledged to abolish the excise duty as soon as financial considerations permitted. They stood by the letter and the spirit of that pledge.

INTERPELLATIONS IN ASSEMBLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

In the Legislative Assembly today, Mr. B. Das asked (a) Will Government be pleased to state the amount of income tax derived from the cotton mill industry during years 1923-24 and 1924-25? (b) Will Government be pleased to state the amount of cotton excise duty derived during years 1923-24 and 1924-25? (c) Will Government be pleased to state the amount of income tax and cotton excise duty they now expect from the cotton mill industry taking into account the present crisis? (d) Is it not a fact that the high rate of exchange has automatically raised by 12 per cent the price of Indian manufactured cotton goods? (e) Will Government take steps to carry out the recommendations of the Assembly in abolishing the cotton excise duty?

Sir Basil Blackett, replying, said, (a) and (b) Separate figures are not compiled regarding income tax collected from particular industries. The estimated proceeds of the cotton excise duty in 1923-24 are, as the house is already aware, Rs. 215 lakhs. (b) Revenue derived from cotton excise duty (gross) during years 1923-24 and 1924-25 was Rs. 1,56,52,000 and 2,8,22,000, respectively. (d) I do not follow the Hon. Member's reasoning, but I think I can confidently say that answer is in the negative. (e) Government intend to remove this duty as soon as financial considerations permit.

Mr. B. Das asked, (a) Are Government aware of the acute tension in the cotton mill industry of India? (b) Will Government be pleased to state how many cotton mills have so far stopped their working and how many gone into liquidation? (c) Will Government be pleased to state (i) the amount of capital this made idle (ii) the number of millhands thus made idle?

Sir Charles Innes, replying, said, (a) The Government of India are aware of the difficulties under which the Indian mill industry at present labours. (b) and (c) The Government of India understand that between 1st of April and 31st of July 1925 four Bombay cotton mills employing about 4,800 "hands" have closed down. They are not aware of any Bombay cotton mill having gone into liquidation. They are not in possession of similar statistics for the rest of India, nor have they complete information regarding the paid up capital of the mills closed down.

GOVERNMENT'S STEP—MOTHERLY ATTITUDE

MR. H. P. MUDY NOT SURPRISED.

Mr. H. P. Mody interviewed about the report of the Millowners' deputation, when he said the Viceroy's reply was not surprising, since he had expected anything from the Government. In reply to a question he said the Mill Owners' Association would have reconsidered their decision in regard to the cut in the wages of the men, if the duty had been suspended immediately.

Mr. Mody said: As I did not expect anything from the interview of the Mill Owners' representatives with the Viceroy, I cannot say that I am disappointed with the result. The attitude of the Government has all along been of studied indifference to the interests of the industry, when it has not been actually hostile. Apparently, the mill industry is regarded as being good only for being taxed and for contributing to Government loans. Government seem to have no other use for it. As regards the Excise Duty, no Government in the world would defy public opinion in the manner in which it has done for so many years. Officialdom, when it has not the least shred of excuse for retaining this odious tax, takes refuge behind financial considerations. It is Provincial Contributions to

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day. Tomorrow it will be something else. And so on till the end of time. In the meantime the industry is being crushed by heavy taxation and unfair competition from countries which exploit their labour and subsidise their industry. Government of India are, however, calmly looking on as if it was not a concern of theirs and say it is a matter which affects only a few industrial magnates. I do not clearly see at present what course of action must now be adopted to compel Government to drop their motherly attitude and take a just and enlightened view of their responsibilities and obligations. Public opinion must increasingly assert itself and force an early decision on the question of Excise Duty and Japanese competition, so that an industry with which is bound up the existence of hundreds of thousands of workmen and the prosperity of the whole Presidency should not be allowed to go to the wall.

O—Would you have reconsidered your resolution to cut the mill workers' wages, if the Viceroy had suspended the duty immediately?

Mr. Mody: I think the Committee of the Association would have been very willing to consider the question of the reinstatement of the present cut in the wages, if the Excise Duty had been done away with.

SIR FAZLUBHOY INTERVIEWED.

Interviewed by a representative of the Bombay Chronicle, Sir Fazlulbhoi Currimbhoy said he had not yet seen the full text of the Viceroy's reply and he did not know what to say. When our representative pointed out that pertinent points of the Viceroy's speech had already appeared in the "Chronicle", Sir Fazlulbhoi replied he had read in that days "Chronicle" the several points of the Viceroy's speech received by phone and also the leader. He thought what he wanted to say was already covered in the editorial article. He would, however, prefer waiting till Mr. N. N. Wadia, the chairman of the Millowners' Association, arrived in Bombay. He had received a telegram from him from Simla that morning stating that he proposed to call an urgent meeting of the Association soon after his arrival in Bombay and the question will again be discussed fully then. He regretted, therefore, that he could not state anything for the present on the Viceroy's speech.

THE WORKERS' VIEW.

MR. BAKHALE INTERVIEWED.

Interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative, Mr. R. B. Bakhaile of the Textile Workers' Deputation, made the following statement about His Excellency the Viceroy's reply to the Millowners' Deputation:—
"I confess I did not feel disappointed at His Excellency the Viceroy's reply to the Joint Deputation of the Ahmedabad and Bombay Millowners' Associations, because I had not expected anything different from what His Excellency had actually told them in so far as the abolition or suspension of the Cotton Excise Duty was concerned. It

(Continued on page 11.)

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A UNIVERSITY FOR GUJARAT.

PROF. K. T. SHAH'S PLEA

FUNCTION OF BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

Prof. K. T. Shah in the course of his Minute appended to the Report of the Bombay University Reform Committee says:—

The difference between my colleagues of the majority and myself arises out of a difference in the interpretation of our terms of reference. The very first item in the reference requires us:—

"To inquire into the constitution and functions of the Bombay University with a view to broaden and liberalise its constitution and effect its transformation into a teaching University."

2. In order to effect the required transformation into a teaching university, I think it is not enough to centralise into the University only the post-graduate teaching work, and be content with a co-ordination of the B. A. Honours classes. I agree with Mr. Jayakar (vide Chapter VII, Note F) that the University should take over direct teaching not only of the post-graduate courses, but also of the undergraduate courses and be not satisfied merely with the co-ordination of the B.A. Honours courses. But while Mr. Jayakar and I are agreed as to this goal, he is satisfied at present with the instalment of advance recommended by the majority of the Committee, leaving the full goal to be attained by gradual stages in the future. I, on the other hand, hold the view that considering the reference made to us, measures should be taken immediately to accomplish the "transformation into a teaching university". On this view, instead of the colleges in the City of Bombay remaining independent and more or less self-contained units by themselves, it would be necessary to pool together the resources of the several colleges now existing in the City, in order to concentrate all teaching work in the University directly. Also, any collegiate institution which might come into being hereafter in the City e. g., an Academy of Fine Arts, will have in my view, to be placed directly under the control and management of the University. I am quite aware of the sentiment of the existing colleges to maintain their separate existence; but I think that sentiment is not consistent with this goal of a fully teaching university in Bombay, and will accordingly have to be overcome, in the real interests of university education. I think such a measure will make for greater economy and efficiency in the university teaching in Bombay.

TWO ASPECTS OF BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

If my view is adopted, and in order to give effect to it in practice, the Bombay University will have to possess two aspects: it will become a unitary, teaching, residential university for the City of Bombay (internal); and, until a sufficient number of relieving universities are established in the several linguistic divisions of the Presidency, the Bombay University will still have to continue to be an affiliating and examining university (external) for those colleges in the mofussil which have no university in their own province to which they could be naturally affiliated.

If the Bombay University assumes the dual character, I have outlined above (internal and teaching for the City, and external and only affiliating for the outside centres), its constitution and that of its various component bodies and authorities will have to be adapted for the requirements of this transformation. I do not propose, because it is unnecessary, to work out the details at this stage of these necessary and consequential alterations in the constitution, such as the total strength of the Senate and the distribution of the seats therein, or the institution of a special authority to deal with the relations of the University of Bombay with the non-

Bombay colleges during the transitional stage, which will automatically follow the changes I have proposed. I accept of course, the elective principle in the constitution of the university bodies, as recommended by my colleagues, and would even go further in that direction. It would, however, be quite easy to work out in detail, at the proper time, all these consequential changes in the constitution of the University, if once the main principle of transformation I have advocated is accepted.

In passing, I may draw attention to the footnote in the main Report (vide paragraph 186 (x), Chapter XVI), regarding my opinion against the Chancellor having any power of veto over the statutes passed by the University Senate, or over the election by that body of such an exalted authority as the Vice-Chancellor of the University. I also consider the University should take a much greater share in mass education than it has hitherto done, distinguishing it from adult education.

With regard to the proposed new universities in the different linguistic divisions of the Presidency, their constitution and functions will have to be of the same pattern as that I have mapped out for the City, and the Presidency University of Bombay; i. e., each of these new universities should be a unitary and fully teaching university for the immediate centre in which it is located, and should at the same time be an affiliating and examining university for the district local colleges in the rest of the province. And in this connection, I would like to emphasise particularly the immediate needs for university in and for Gujarat. While my colleagues have said that a university in Gujarat may be established when the conditions laid down by the Government are fulfilled, I am strongly of opinion that Gujarat should have a university at the same time as Maharashtra. I think the question of additional provincial universities in this Presidency should not be considered with reference exclusively to the demand made for such an institution in a province but rather from the point of view of the need for such an institution. And the need for additional provincial universities in the Presidency must be judged primarily according to the existence of a sufficient amount of district local colleges that need to be developed by a separate university particularly though not wholly devoted to that purpose; and secondarily from the point of view of the relief such a university would afford to the overtaxed University of Bombay. I need not labour the latter point, as it is obvious that every new university in the Presidency that that Committee has proposed, if properly started, would afford great relief to the University of Bombay. The former consideration, however, needs to be emphasised more than has been done, with special reference to Gujarat. The industrial and commercial activities of that province, as well as the financial resources arising out of such activities, not only make it extremely desirable, in my view, that a separate university be established in that province at as early a date as possible, but render it much more easy to do so, I venture to say, than perhaps would be the case as regards the University of Maharashtra.

NEED OF SEPARATE GUJARAT UNIVERSITY.

It may be that the people of Gujarat are not sufficiently vocal in their demand for a separate university in that province, though, I think, such representatives as Mrs. Sharada Mehta and the Honourable Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, who appeared before us in evidence, were quite emphatic about the need for a separate Gujarat University. In any case, I do not think the volume of real demand for a separate provincial university placed before the Committee is quite the most proper standard to go by in determining the ripeness of a province for a separate university. If concrete proposals for a separate university for Gujarat are placed before the people of that province, I feel convinced that the necessary financial support and enthusiasm would be immediately forthcoming. From the point of view of its literary and cultural activities, Gujarat, in my view, need fear no comparison with Maharashtra; and accordingly, the presence of the basic condition for the success of a new University in Gujarat need not all be doubted.

As regards the financial aspects of the proposals for university reform in the Bombay Presidency, I hold that the terms of our reference do not make it at all incumbent upon us to consider that question; that the material is unavoidably so small that the figures worked out could only be very rough estimates; and that it would much more properly be the work of a special Committee to offer more concrete and dependable suggestions. Under the circumstances, I need not labour that point at all, beyond pointing out that in my opinion the best way satisfactorily to finance a university is for the State to endow it with sufficient income-yielding property to meet all its ordinary wants. Further, I think the transformation into a teaching university would be much more complete and effective, if all grants now made by the Government to the colleges were to be made in the first instance to the University, to be by that body distributed in accordance with the general scheme of pooling all resources.

NIMUCHANA ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

REPORT TO BE ISSUED IN SEPTEMBER

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMER, Aug. 21.

The original Report of the Nimuchana Enquiry Committee which is in Hindi, is ready and being translated into English. It is hoped the report will be issued to the public and the press in the first week of September. It seems Alwar authorities are fully after Raiputs, believed to be making efforts to

secure justice from British authorities and leaders of public opinion. A special C. I. D. Inspector of Alwar has been deputed at Alwar to look after those Rajputs. Inspector-General of Nimuchana fame has also arrived here. The Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana has referred Alwar Bisweder's memorial to the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States. Bharatpur, to whom memorialists have applied for an interview.

VICEROY AND MILL-OWNERS.

(Continued from page 10)

The reply is considered from the point of view of the working classes, I do not think there is anything for which they should be sorry for or express their sympathy with the millowners. What the Textile Workers in Bombay are immediately concerned with is now to get the wage-cut cancelled and avoid misery and hardship that stares in their face. If the millowners had given an understanding that the relief that they would get from the abolition or suspension of the duty would be first utilised towards the reinstatement of the wage-cut, I feel certain that there would have been some who would not have resented the wage-cut reply more than the "mill-manuscript" (but those who are not such persons) on the contrary there was a clear statement in the Deputation's representation to His Excellency that "the Excise Duty were abolished, the millowners could and would reduce their prices by 2 1/2 anna per lb. which would enable them to reduce stocks"—a statement coming as it does immediately after their reference to the wage cut which clearly shows that they wanted to utilise the relief towards the reduction in prices and not towards the restoration of the cut. Whether, therefore, the Excise Duty is abolished or not is a matter of little or no concern to the operatives if they are not to be saved from their sufferings. Human sympathy is after all responsive. The men volunteered to help the millowners in their difficulty and agreed to work short time which meant great financial sacrifice; they, through their spokesmen in the Assembly and the Bombay Council, also supported the abolition of the Excise Duty. But the only response they received from the millowners was the reduction in wages, shorter working hours, retrenchment and unemployment! Is it any wonder that their sympathy with their masters should dry up after the callous and humiliating treatment they received from the latter? It is a pity that even in calamitous times the Bombay millowners should not show even the slightest regard for their operatives an attitude which is responsible for the total extinction of the public sympathy for the millowners. His Excellency's reply is no doubt curt; but the millowners' treatment of their men is not only more curt but even irritating and offensive.

VAGUE STATEMENTS OF NO USE.

In their representation to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, the Textile Workers' Deputation have given the percentages of Japanese trade in yarn and piece-goods and have shown that the Japanese competition is not such as to threaten the very existence of our industry. It seems from the Viceroy's reply that the Government of India also generally take the same view. It is, therefore, only natural that those who say that there is dumping of Japanese goods, should convince the public and the Government of its existence by placing before them facts and figures. Vague statements or analogies of other countries will hardly help them especially when they ask for an important legislation of the kind of anti-dumping.

I wonder whether the Bombay millowners would like the enquiry into the textile industry being made by the Tariff Board. The public, including the mill operatives, have been demanding a thorough and searching enquiry if the industry is to be saved from ruin. But, what the millowners want is not the enquiry but protection without the enquiry so that they may easily continue their present extravagance and their ruinous method of running their concerns. I wish that instead of giving a halting reply about the question of the investigation of the industry being referred to the Tariff Board, His Excellency had announced that the Tariff Board had been asked to conduct an enquiry into the textile industry so that he might have taken the credit of having satisfied the public demand. But how could Government show even so much solicitude for public opinion?

"I welcome Mr. N. N. Wadia's deputation to England. I only hope that he will place before the labour unions in England the real position about the Bombay Cotton Industry and the way in which the Bombay capitalists have been treating their labour and the latter's condition in respect of pay, holiday, housing, re-creating, maternity and other amenities that have been given them by their over-generous masters."

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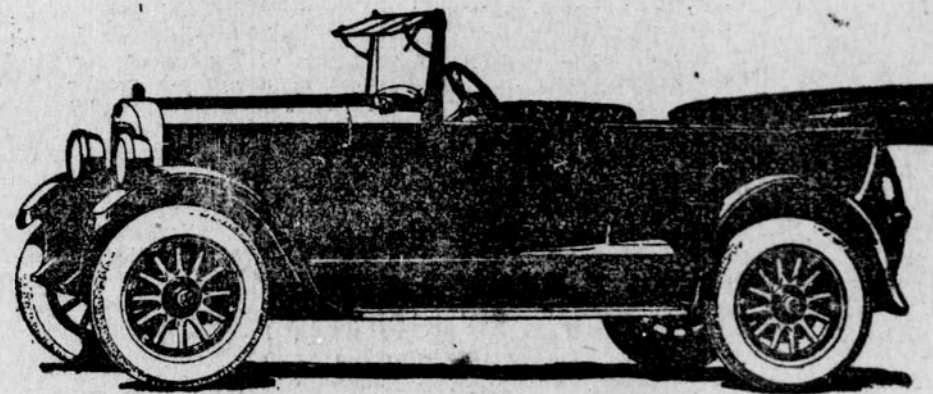
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